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NAVY SINKS U.S. CRUISER

YAHAGI APPOINTED ARMY PRESS CHIEF TO RELIEVE OHIRA

Change Made in Order to Enlarge and Strengthen Scope Of Organ

OUTGOING HEAD FOR FRONT

Much Expected of New Spokesman Who Is by No Means New to Role

(Photo on Page 2)

Colonel Nekao Yahagi has been appointed head of the Army Press Section. He replaces Colonel Hideo Ohira who has been given command of an Army unit on the field.

The change, which was announced by the War Office on Wednesday, was in a move to strengthen and enlarge the Army Press Section to permit it to cope with the increase in the business of the Section which has resulted from the termination of the first phase of the War of Greater East Asia with the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies.

The principal function of the new director of the Army Press Section will be to forge closer ties of cooperation between the Army and the people—ties which are essential to the successful execution of the protracted war into which the War of Greater East Asia is going to develop, now that all enemy bases have been eliminated from this part of the globe.

Colonel Yahagi has been an assistant to Major-General Sadaaki Kagesa, military adviser to the National Government of China at Nanking. Previously, he was in charge of special service facilities in various parts of China.

Before he was sent to China, he was attached to the Information Section, as the Army Press Section then was called, where he was in charge of releasing communiques for publication.

The new chief of the Army Press Section was presented to reporters covering the War Office Wednesday afternoon by his immediate predecessor, Colonel Ohira.

"I depend much upon you to help me to perform my new functions," said Colonel Yahagi, addressing the newspapermen.

"I am afraid I am not well versed in affairs I will have to deal with in my new post," he went on. "As you know, I have been absent from the country for a long while."

Ohira Bids Pressmen Farewell

In a valedictory speech to the reporters all of whom he knew well, Colonel Ohira said he had a keen sense of gratitude for the assistance his hearers had given him while he was head of the Army Press Section.

"I knew nothing about the business of the chief of the Army Press Section at the time I was put in charge of that section," said Colonel Ohira. "It is entirely because of you that I was able to perform the duties of that important post in this emergency time."

In presenting his successor, Colonel Ohira spoke in glowing terms of the ability of Colonel Yahagi as a spokesman of the Army.

The Press in Tokyo was enthusiastic in welcoming the return of Colonel Yahagi to the War Office to head the Press Section with which he was connected before he went to China upon the outbreak of the China Affair.

Several papers recalled the important role the Colonel played as a member of the Information Section, in strengthening unity between the Army and the civilian population.

The Nichi Nichi declared that it hoped great things of Colonel Yahagi as the new head of the Army Press Section.

"A man who feels strongly and has definite views on things, Colonel Yahagi will bring to his work in the Army Press Section the rich experience he has acquired while he was in service on the Continent. Owner of one of the finest brains in the Army, he will surely make himself one of the best spokesmen the Army has had" the Nichi Nichi declared.

The outbreak of the China Affair saw Colonel Yahagi in charge of special service facilities in Peking. He was responsible for establishing the foundations of the political and economic set-up of Shansi Province.

After the return of the capital of China to Nanking, he was assigned to the general headquarters of the Japanese Army in China.

Close Friend of Wang

He is on intimate terms with President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China. He played an important part in the escape of the chief executive of China from Chungking to start the movement which culminated in the return of the Chinese capital to Nanking.

Major-General Kagesa, military adviser to the National Government at Nanking, found an able assistant in Colonel Yahagi. Many observers saw

(Continued on Page 2)

Manchoukuo Premier Bringing Message For His Majesty

Domei

HSINKING, March 11.—Carrying a goodwill message to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan from His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, Premier Chang Ching-hui, special state envoy, appointed on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, today left for Tokyo accompanied by 18 members of his suite. Prior to his departure, Premier Chang said: "On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire on March 3, I was graciously ordered by His Majesty the Emperor to visit Japan. Today I am leaving for Tokyo, carrying the Imperial Message, to express sincere thanks to the Japanese Imperial Household, as well as Japanese officials and people for the assistance extended to the development of Manchoukuo during the past 10 years."

THAILAND PREMIER HAILS NEW VICTORY

General Tojo Wires Thanks to Congratulations on Fall of Rangoon

STRESSES E. ASIA BLOC

Obstacle in Way of Establishment of Co-Prosperity Sphere Is Removed

In reply to a message of congratulations sent Tuesday by Premier Luang Pibul on the fall of Rangoon, Premier General Hideki Tojo on Wednesday cabled the following message:

"I express deep thanks for your message of felicitation cabled to me on behalf of your Government and people concerning the fall of Rangoon and the brilliant war results achieved by our Imperial Forces.

"It is a matter for mutual congratulations that Anglo-American bases of invasion in East Asia have successively fallen into Japanese hands and we are steadily proceeding with the achievement of the aim of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"I hereby, on behalf of the Government and people, express my profound thanks for your message."

The Thai Premier's congratulatory message was as follows:

"In the name of the Thai Government and people, I, from the bottom of my heart, express congratulations to Your Excellency as well as your Government and people through Your Excellency for the occupation of Rangoon and distinguished war results gained at various places by Imperial Japanese Army and Navy.

"Now an obstacle in the way of attaining the mutual aim of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been wiped out and it can be said that one measure for the construction has already been taken.

"The people of Thailand deem it a great honor to pursue the common aim in cooperation with your nation."

SAD BRITONS ASHAMED OF CONTINUOUS LOSSES

Dethroned Everywhere for Taking Wrong Strategy, Comments Spanish Scribe

Domei

MADRID, March 10.—The never ending defeats suffered by the British have caused tremendous depression and a feeling of shame among the British people, the London correspondent of Ya reported here today.

After a proud past, during which, the British became masters of the world, they are now humbled everywhere, the report said.

The reason for the defeats, the correspondent wrote, lies not only in the wrong strategy but also on the fact that the British today continuously have relied on defense, while their ancestors conquered the world by their offensive spirit.

B.B.C. Attempt Scored

Domei

BERLIN, March 10.—Commenting on the British Broadcasting Corporation's attempt to misinterpret an interview given by Benoit Mechin on the Madagascar problem, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman today said, Anglo-Saxon propaganda was interested in bringing the strategic island into political limelight. The spokesman pointed out that Berlin quarters were well aware of the intentions of the Anglo-Saxon Powers.

JAPAN'S SUCCESSES TO SPEED COLLAPSE OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Leading German Journals Comment on Fall of Rangoon And N.E.I. Surrender

WATCHING NEXT MOVE

All Papers Hail Superiority Of Japanese Troops and Profound Strategy

Domei

BERLIN, March 10.—Pointing out that the supply route linking the homeland with India, British treasure house, and Australia is exposed to danger as the result of the fall of Rangoon, capital of Burma, and the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies, journals here today predicted that the operations of the Japanese Forces surely will accelerate the collapse of the British Empire, which is now on the verge of ruin.

Yesterday evening editions virtually were devoted to the fall of Rangoon and the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies to the Japanese.

The journals also devoted large space to the news regarding Japanese air raids on Hawaii. Amidst the journals hailing of the brilliant war results gained by the Japanese forces, official quarters here unofficially viewed that the Greater East Asia War has entered its second stage, which is developing in greater favor of Japan as the result of the surrender of the combined forces of the allied Powers.

Foreign correspondents in Germany are watching with keen interest in what direction the spearhead of the Japanese expeditionary forces will be directed.

Meantime, papers here attribute the brilliant war result gained by the Japanese in a short period of no more than three months to the superiority of the Japanese troops and to the profound strategy which bore fine results in military operations in the vast area.

In conclusion, the journals stated that, military operations in Burma, as the result of the fall of Rangoon, will give direct menace to the Indian Ocean, accelerating collapse of the British Empire.

LUANG PIBUL ORGANIZES NEW THAI GOVERNMENT

Premier Also Holds Defense and Foreign Portfolios—Full Line-Up Announced

Domei

BANGKOK, March 11.—The new Cabinet under Premier Luang Pibul was successfully organized last night following the en bloc resignation on March 7 of the former Pibul Cabinet.

Members of the new Cabinet have been announced as follows:

Premier, and concurrently Foreign and Defense Minister, Luang Pibul
Interior Minister, Luang Phrom Yothi
Finance Minister, Phra Beribhandh Yuddhakich
Economic Affairs Minister, Luang Seri Roengriddhi.
Agriculture Minister, Luang Sindhu Songgram.
Communications Minister, Luang Korit Adhaivvongse
Education Minister, Prayura Bhamorn Montri
Justice Minister, Luang Dharmrong Navasvati
Welfare Minister, Luang Chavensakdhi Songgram.

NANKING REPORTS CHANGES

Kiang Kang-hu Named President of Examination Yuan

Domei

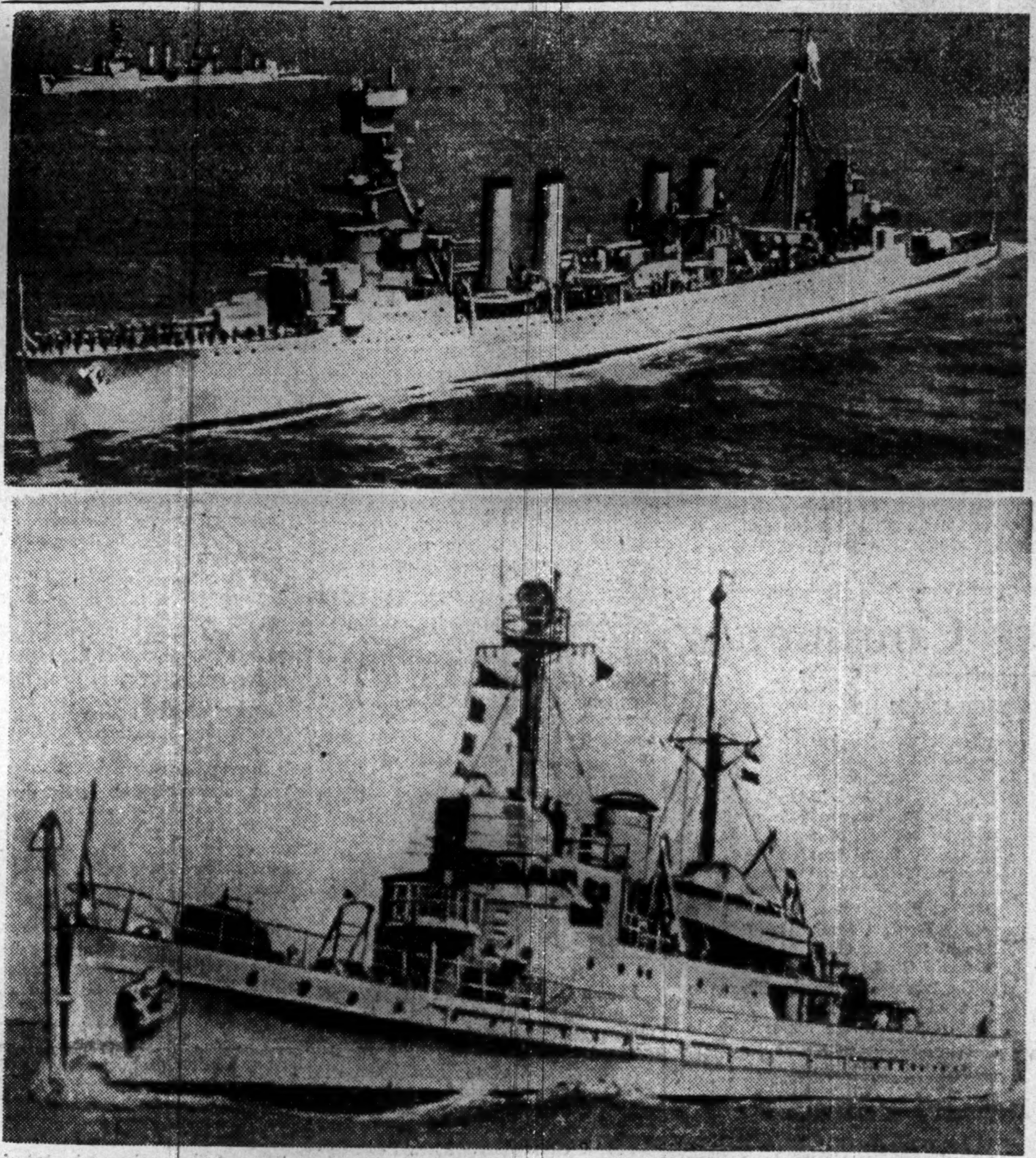
NANKING, March 11.—The Government today announced the promotion of Vice-President Mr. Kiang Kang-hu, to the Presidency of the Examination Yuan. He will succeed Mr. Wang I-tang, who also serves concurrently as the President of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

Other changes included the transfer of Mr. Chao Yu-sung, Justice Minister to the post of Minister of Personnel. Mr. Lo Chun-chiang, chairman of the Frontier Commission, assumed the Justice portfolio, while Mr. Chen Chin-cheng, a member of the Executive Yuan, succeeded Mr. Lo Chun-chiang, as chairman of the Frontier Commission.

Minami Arrives in Tokyo

General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen, arrived here at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday to confer with Government authorities.

Will Menace East Asia No More



Two more enemy warships have been sunk by the mighty Imperial Navy, thus there are now two less hostile craft to menace Greater East Asia. Furthermore, with these sinkings, the Sea of Greater East Asia has been completely swept of enemy craft.

Picture shows (bottom) the Netherland mine-sweeper Jan Van Amstel, which met her fate off Bali and (top) the American cruiser Marblehead which was sunk in the Indian Ocean.

DUTCH URGED TO UNITE BUILDING UP NEW NATION

Party Leader Warns N.E.I. Was Under Spell of U.S. Britain and Queen

Domei

BERNE, March 10.—As the Dutch people were informed of the fall of the Dutch East Indies by the German News Agency D.N.B., and the radio, Professor Mussert, leader of the Dutch party favoring cooperation with Germany, in a radio broadcast today declared that it was the duty of every Dutchman today to cooperate in establishing a new Europe by building up a new Holland, the German News Agency reported here from The Hague today.

He reminded his listeners that the Netherlands East Indies had been under the sway of Great Britain, the United States and the exiled Netherlands Government in London.

Professor Mussert said he despised perfidious Albion.

IS THIS EXAMPLE OF U.S. GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY?

Argentine Government Bitterly Criticized for Adopting Neutrality

Domei

GENEVA, March 10.—Bitterly assailing the Argentine Government for its neutral attitude, the Philadelphia Record, supporter of the Roosevelt Administration, has urged the United States Government to enforce economic reprisals in order to bring Argentina into line.

"It is time to initiate a firm policy of rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies in South America," the journal emphasized.

Since Argentina's attitude is not acceptable by the United States, the Record proposed a last attempt to force it into line by refusing to give it any financial assistance.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

LONDON PAPER CRITICIZES ALLIED STAND

STOCKHOLM, March 11.—The United Nations must rouse themselves from their slumber, challenged the London Evening News, in commenting on the Japanese successes in the Pacific.

The British newspaper declared that the British Government was drawing "blueprints for the next year and the year after" but that these must be discarded before it is too late. "At the moment of our greatest weakness we are losing heavily", it continued, "but are we to continue sitting behind our barricades and wait for the blows to fall on us?"

AUSTRALIA TURNS TO CHARCOAL

SHANGHAI, March 11.—Faced with the acute shortage of petrol, Australia is turning more and more to the use of charcoal, reported the Melbourne Herald, but its distribution is causing complaints in many sections.

The country is now using the total output of charcoal of the Forestry Department and of private charcoal burners, and it is believed that the value of the charcoal used will run into several million pounds a year. The Melbourne newspaper declared that a more effective distribution system is necessary to make full use of the fuel, for in some districts there is an ample supply while in others there is an acute shortage. One suggestion made was that the oil concerns, with their many agencies all over the Commonwealth, should take charge of the distribution. Such organizations could establish charcoal depots and also bring about a standardization of the quality of charcoal.

DISCORD MOUNTING IN BRITAIN AND U.S.

Successive Defeats Suffered by Allied Forces Cause Bitter Criticism

WILD CRY FOR ACTION

Leaders Try to Evade Issue by Playing Up Planned Offensive in Europe

Domei

MADRID, March 10.—Following the shock caused in the United States and Britain by the surrender of the Allied forces in the Netherlands East Indies, severe criticism has been voiced among the Anglo-American people regarding the defensive strategy of the Allied forces, it is reported from Washington and London.

Moreover, reflecting the rising dissatisfaction on the Anglo-American home fronts regarding the consecutive defeats suffered by the Allied forces, strong opinion for a definite Allied offensive on the European Continent is being stressed, the correspondent of the Ya reported from London. The same opinion has been expressed by the Sunday Express in London as well as the New York Sun, which declare that a more definite offensive policy should be taken by the Allies in Europe.

Regarding the possibility of an Allied offensive in Europe, well-informed circles here point out that obviously, preparations are being made by the Allies.

This is evident, these quarters declare, by the fact that firstly, there is a large United States force, larger than the United States expeditionary forces during the last World War, massed in North Ireland; secondly, as pointed out by Anglo-American military experts, England alone possesses 3,000,000 trained men capable of fighting on a new front anywhere in Europe, and thirdly, Admiral Harold R. Stark, former Chief of Naval Operations, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy in European waters, the position held by Admiral William S. Sims during World War I.

Where Will It Take Place?

Concerning the area where this new Allied offensive may take place, speculation is rife here, with Norway, Finland, and Africa being mentioned.

Regarding Africa, the recent de Gaullist incursion into the southern part of

(Continued on Page 3)

Christmas Island South Of Java Severely Bombarded

DUTCH SHIP SUNK

The United States cruiser Marblehead was sent to the bottom by Japanese Naval Forces in the Indian Ocean early this month, it was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters Wednesday. Early Monday morning, the Dutch mine-sweeper Jan Van Amstel was also victimized by attacks of the Japanese Naval Forces, according to the Imperial Headquarters. Christmas Island, south of Java, early last Saturday morning was subjected to intensive Japanese bombings. The communique which was released by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:15 p.m. Wednesday follows:

"1. An Imperial Navy Cruiser Battle Squadron, on its expeditionary cruise, sighted and engaged the United States cruiser Marblehead, which was fleeing toward Australia, in the Indian Ocean west of Australia on March 2 and sank it.

"2. Imperial Navy Destroyers sank the Dutch mine-sweeper Jan Van Amstel near the Lombok Strait of Bali Island before dawn on March 9.

"3. Imperial warships early on the morning of March 7 bombarded Christmas Island south of Java and inflicted great damages to its military establishments."

CRUISER SENT DOWN IN 7 MINUTES

The B-class cruiser Marblehead, 7,050 tons, was first damaged by Japanese attacks in the Battle off Java on February 4 and again was hit in the Battles off Batavia and Surabaya, which took place between February 27 and March 1. Afterward, it fled toward Australia. It was at 10:25 p.m. on March 2, that the ship was spotted by Japanese warships in the Indian Ocean and was made the objective of heavy bombardment of the Japanese attackers. Following a great explosion, the Marblehead sank in only seven minutes, at 10:32 p.m. The Marblehead was the only surviving enemy warship in the Greater East Asia Sea. Now that it has been sunk, there is virtually not a single enemy warship in the Greater East Asia Sea. The Marblehead was launched in October, 1923. The Dutch mine-sweeper Jan Van Amstel displaces 525 tons and was launched in August, 1936.

There are three Christmas Islands on the map. One is in the Pacific. Another is off Cape Breton. The third is off Java and this is the one which was bombarded by Japanese warships on March 7. It was annexed to the Straits Settlements in 1889 and lies about 250 miles southwest of Java. It is six miles long by four miles in width, partly volcanic, partly coral in structure, with extraordinarily rich phosphate deposits, said to be almost inexhaustible, and worked since 1897 by a British company.

93,000 PRISONERS IN N.E.I. OPERATIONS

The number of war captives in Java has reached 93,000, only about 5,000 less than those taken captive in Malaya and Singapore, it has been officially revealed. Spoils of war in the Java area also are considerably large, including 152 airplanes and others. An Imperial Headquarters' communique released at 5:20 p.m. Wednesday, reveals the following in this connection:

"Principal war results reaped by the Japanese Army Forces in the Netherlands East Indies area in the operation of the attack of Java follow: (Note) The under-mentioned figures are those which were stated by the enemy at the time of their unconditional surrender and naturally there will be more or less difference from the actual figures.

"1. War captives 93,000 (including about 2,000 officers). This figure is classified as 60,000 troops in Java, 18,000 troops of foreign countries and 15,000 volunteer troops.

"2. Spoils of war:
152 airplanes, consisting of 24 bombers, 45 fighters and 83 others; 367 tanks, including armored cars; 732 guns; 1,567 machine-guns (mainly for use by airplanes); 97,384 rifles; 4,105 bombs; 120,000 explosives; 230,000 shells; 34,000 hand-grenades; and 72,317,100 rounds of ammunition of various kinds."

Consul Ishizawa Saved

Domei

BATAVIA, March 11.—Yutaka Ishizawa, Japanese Consul-General here, and 35 other Japanese nationals, mostly in consular service in the Netherlands East Indies, who were interned at Sukabumi, some 90 kilometers south of this city, were all rescued Monday noon by Japanese troops.

Destruction Orders Given

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—According to a cable reaching here today from Sydney, the Australian Government has announced that all army commanders have been authorized in case of necessity, to destroy all highways, railways, airfields, dockyards, as well as harbor establishments.

MAIN DUTCH FORCES ARE NOW DISARMED

Japanese Military Representatives Carry Out Terms After Enemy Surrender

TROOPS REACH BANDOENG

Buitenzorg Falls Into Japanese Hands Unharmed—City Remains Peaceful

Domei

BATAVIA, March 11.—Proceeding to Bandoeng, provisional Dutch East Indies capital, following the Netherlands East Indies' acceptance of the Japanese terms for unconditional surrender, Japanese military representatives supervised the disarming there of the main body of Dutch forces defending the western front as well as approximately 6,000 men comprising part of the Dutch forces holding the central front.

Meanwhile, the complete disarming of all Dutch East Indies troops is expected shortly as an order has been issued in the name of Lieutenant-General Hein Ter Poorten, commander-in-chief of the Netherlands East Indies forces late on the night of March 9, calling on all Dutch troops in the remaining areas northeast of Bandoeng as well as Tjilatjap to converge on Bandoeng to undergo disarming.

Buitenzorg Unharmed

The city of Buitenzorg, with its palace which served as the part-time official residence of the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies and its world famous botanical gardens fell into the hands of the Imperial Forces in exactly the same condition it had been in peacetime. Nothing had been purposely destroyed in the whole locality before the Japanese troops entered the city, principally because the swift operations of the assaulting forces had not given the enemy enough time to prepare his withdrawal.

This report was made in the first field dispatch of the Nichi Nichi from Buitenzorg after the occupation of the city had been completed by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces a few days prior to the wholesale surrender of the Netherlands forces in the East Indies was made. Describing some impressions of the occupied city, the Nichi Nichi dispatch explains:

On the morning of March 6, a Japanese Army Unit, after a few days' continued forced march, pushed into Buitenzorg to find no enemies there save a few high municipal officials and civilians. A neat town extending about two kilometers from north to south, it was comparatively calm. The water mains and power system were found intact, indicating that all defenders of the city had hurriedly deserted it upon hearing the report of the Japanese onrush.

Best in World

The noted palace and the botanical gardens, regarded as one of the best in the world, stood in the center of the city as serenely as if nothing had happened. When one of the Nichi Nichi field reporters visited the palace which had presumably served as the Governor-General's residence up to a few days before the entry of the Japanese troops, he found the state room littered with documents and books. Among them were some albums telling the history of the Netherlands' exploitation of the native inhabitants.

There was a photograph of the Queen of the Netherlands hanging on the wall of the state room. Apparently, the retreating Governor-General was in such a great hurry that he forgot to carry it with him.

At noon of the same day, the commander of the Japanese Unit gathered the remaining high officials of the municipality and told them to cooperate with the Japanese Forces in preserving peace and order. To this they willingly agreed.

In the southern part of the city was a China town. Although the shopfronts were generally closed in this section the flag of the new Central Government of China was flying high here and there. The residences of the Netherlanders, mostly situated on top of the nearby hills, were vacated. Civilian Netherlands, who had nowhere to go, were seen in twos and threes, returning to their homes after it had become clear to them that the Japanese Forces had no malice toward them.

A stout Netherlander was seen lowering the tricolor Netherlands national flag from the top of a high pole. His expression was one that would appear only on the face of a person whose country is crumbling. In contrast to him were the groups of the Indonesian inhabitants streaming back into the city area, assured of their safety under the Japanese occupation. They were apparently much relieved by the thought that they would no longer have to suffer from the tyranny of the Netherlanders.

From the lips of the relieved Indonesian natives came their song of independence which had long been prohibited by the Netherlands Government. Among the returning native inhabitants could be seen some native policemen, clad in light green uniforms engaged in regulating the traffic.

Arita Succeeds Sato

Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister and presently member of the House of Peers, will receive appointment as chairman of the Japan Trade Promotion Society in succession to Naotake Sato, recently appointed Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, it was decided at Wednesday's meeting of executive members of the Society.

New Army Press Chief

Colonel Nakao Yahagi, whose appointment as new Chief of the Army Press Section to succeed Colonel Hideo Ohira was announced by the War Office on Wednesday. Colonel Yahagi was formerly in charge of releasing communiques when attached to the Army Information Section and so is by no means new to this type of work. Much is expected of the new Chief.

Today's Press Comments

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Second National Celebration Day

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Today, the entire Japanese nation welcomes the second National Celebration Day, which is being held in commemoration of the occupation of Rangoon and the wholesale surrender of the Netherlands East Indies. Taking advantage of this auspicious event, the Imperial Diet, which has been adjourned since February 16, will hold a special session today, when the subsequent war reports will be submitted by the War Minister and Navy Minister. A resolution expressing the Diet's gratitude on behalf of the people to the Army and Navy for their equally brilliant achievements in the war will be adopted today. The entire Greater East Asia Sea has been placed under Japan's domination, now that Rangoon has capitulated and the whole East Indies has surrendered. Three months ago Japan felt that its national existence was exposed to danger. Now the positions of Japan and the enemy countries which threatened Japan with menace have been reversed. This is an unusual phenomenon. What does this signal change suggest?

Now that all American and British bases of military strategy in Greater East Asia have been placed under Japan's control, there can be no doubt that the Indian Ocean and Pacific will be dominated by Japan, if the present favorable situation develops. If this is realized, American and British scheming will be nullified. The point at issue is whether the United States and Britain take an attitude of makeshift for the time being or come forward to wage a decisive battle with Japan renewing their strategies. Their morale, however, is so depressed that it cannot be compared with that of Japan. After all, their future attitude is still a question mark. Although, however, the War of Greater East Asia is still in its initial stage, if we consider the great military results scored thus far by Japan, we, the Japanese, cannot but celebrate this auspicious day.

Imperial Benevolence

HOCHI—The Imperial Forces have succeeded in clearing up the enemy forces in the East Indies area. This remarkable achievement was made possible by close cooperation between the Army and Naval forces. His Majesty the Emperor was so pleased with the feat of the forces operating in this area that His Majesty was gracious enough to grant on Tuesday a Rescript to General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Forces in the Southern Area, and Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander of the Combined Fleet, through General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff.

The honor done by the Throne to General Terauchi and Admiral Yamamoto was the honor done to the officers and men under them and at the same time to the Army and Navy and the people at large. The demonstration of Imperial benevolence will stir the fighting services and civilian population to redouble their efforts to achieve the objective of the country in the war waged for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere on a firm basis.

Extension of Defense Industries

HOCHI—A modern war is not an exclusive affair of soldiers. In a sense it is an economic war. Economic power is as decisive a factor in the outcome of a modern war as military might. The problem facing the country since the War of Greater East Asia started is to reorganize the nation's industrial setup to enable it to meet the demands made of it by the situation arising from the fact that the nation is at war.

The Government announced on Tuesday plans for adjusting the businesses of small and medium size merchants and industrialists in the country. The Planning Board is to work out details of the difficult problem of putting those merchants and industrialists whose businesses are not essential to the war effort in places where they can be employed most usefully in this time of emergency.

The problem of small merchants and industrialists increased in urgency following the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance. The plans for solving this question which were announced Tuesday were based on conditions which have arisen since the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

The policy of the Government in dealing with the problem of small merchants and industrialists will be the answer to a group of people who believe that the results obtained by Japan in the War of Greater East Asia justified them in believing that conditions necessitating drastic reforms in the nation's economic setup would cease to exist before long.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA BANS HORSE RACING, BETTING

State Will Lose £2,000,000 A Year as Result of Emergency Measure

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 8.—Horse racing and betting have been banned in South Australia by the Government in view of the grave situation, according to reports received here.

The loss incurred by the State as a result of this measure is expected to amount to £2,000,000 per year.

In this connection, it will be recalled that the Australian Prime Minister, John Curtin, recently declared that horse racing was incompatible with the present situation.

The Government is expected to take similar measures in other Australian federal states.

SHONAN CITY INDIANS PRESS FOR FREEDOM

Leaders Feel Convinced That Japanese Government Will Support Movement

Domei

SHONAN CITY, March 11.—The underground movement for Indian freedom carried on for a long period by the Indian Independence League here has come to the surface following eradication of British influence following the fall of Singapore. Approximately 20 leaders of the Indian Independence League today exchanged views with Japanese reporters here for about three hours in connection with their movement.

Their views are summed up in the following two points:

1. As the result of the War of Greater East Asia, the weak points of the British Empire have been brought into the limelight, suggesting the possibility of Indian Independence in the near future.

2. The leaders of the Indian Independence League are firmly convinced that Japan will surely support the Independence Movement from the point of view that India is a brother country in East Asia.

DEFENSE OF INDIA BRITAIN'S PROBLEM

Effect on Empire After Loss of Malaya Discussed in Magazine —Australian Plight Told

England's economic and strategic position following its loss of the Malay Peninsula and the threatening dangers to India and Australia are discussed by Takashi Ito in the March issue of Gaiko.

Entitling his article "After the Fall of Singapore", Mr. Ito writes in the monthly magazine featuring international affairs that with the loss of the Malay Peninsula, England has lost the world's greatest rubber and tin producing center. However, since these resources were not used directly as raw materials for production purposes, but rather as a medium for the acquisition of the dollar balance, the United States and not England will feel keenly the loss of this rich territory.

Ceylon Still Remains

To supply the needs of the British Empire, there yet remains Ceylon, which produces 70,000 tons of rubber, India, with its 10,000 tons, and Burma, with its 7,000 tons, for a total of 87,000 tons per year, or 8 per cent of the world's total rubber production. As for tin England utilizes 11,000 tons produced in Nigeria, 8,200 tons in Belgian Congo, 4,700 tons in Burma, 2,000 in England and lesser amounts from several other minor sources, the combined tonnage being 13 per cent of the world's total output. These figures suggest, declares Mr. Ito, that Great Britain feels no inconvenience in the supplying of its own demands. The occupation of Malaya and Singapore by the Japanese, therefore, has not yet brought a very serious pressure upon England as far as its rubber and tin supply is concerned, and this fact must be recognized by Japan, the writer advised. Viewed in this light, another stage of the War of Greater East Asia must be entered into following the fall of Singapore.

The question "What, then, will Great Britain do now that Singapore has fallen?" is answered in the second section of the magazine article. The British Government, writes Mr. Ito, sees an impending crisis confronting Australia, but as a matter of fact, it cannot do anything to relieve that situation, since England is thoroughly absorbed in an attempt to consolidate its vital Burma-India-Ceylon-East African line, which is to carry it through its sustained war policy. England knows better than anyone that it is impossible to defend both Australia and India at the same time. And, here it is faced with the problem, "Which is the more important for Great Britain, India or Australia?"

14.3 Per Cent of Total

British investments in India comprise 14.3 per cent of the former's total overseas investments, while they amount to 15.4 per cent in Australia. Seven per cent of the British exports goes to India, and six per cent is imported from it, while exports and imports to and from Australia equal seven per cent either way. From these figures it would be natural for England to attach more significance to the defense of Australia.

Furthermore, since 1930, British financiers and capitalists have displayed less activity and enthusiasm in India, and subsequently Australia began to be regarded as more important than India. This situation has caused very serious concern for those who had always considered India as the "treasure house of the British Empire."

Australia Abandoned

Mr. Ito then answers his own clearly inconsistent question, "Why, then, is it that England has decided to abandon Australia as it has since the fall of Singapore and to take all necessary steps for the defense of India?" by declaring that England has taken into consideration both India's economic and strategic importance in its plan of action. Great Britain, since the autumn of 1940, has been planning a self-sufficiency of munitions and supplies in all British territories east of Suez with India as the base. The present British policy of defending India is not only to protect the former's economic interests there but also to defend West Asia, East Africa and the Union of South Africa. Even if England had decided to defend Australia, it could not have done so without the security of India.

In conclusion the commentator declared that Australia, in despair, is turning to the United States with the hope of gaining the much-needed assistance for its defense, but American ambitions lie not in Australia, which is many thousands of miles distant in the southwestern Pacific, but in Canada, whose 3,000-miles wide territory extends just above its own borders. Australia's efforts to gain cooperation with the United States are one-sided, for the latter has no binding interests in the former, but Australian leaders are continuing frenzied attempts to bring the two countries into a close union.

British Firm Scored

Transocean

BAGHDAD, March 3.—Iraqi papers sharply criticized the unsocial attitude of the Iraq Petroleum Company, a British enterprise, which though making huge profits a year, only donated £100 in aid of the Iraqi fund for they poor.

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PARIS IS INDIGNANT OVER SECOND RAID

82 Houses Completely Destroyed in First Bombing, Says Official Report

D.N.B.

VICHY, March 9.—The new British air attack on Paris, carried through on Sunday afternoon, has aroused a storm of indignation among the French people.

The papers are still commenting on the first British assault on March 3 in the course of which, according to latest official information, 82 houses were completely destroyed, 156 seriously damaged and 129 sustained slight damage.

The Petit Parisien, for instance, declared that the sympathy, expressed by hundreds of thousands of people who were the victims of the British bombs were the best reply to the propaganda lies of the British broadcasting stations.

It stated France had paid for these British lies already with 100,000 dead and 1,500,000 prisoners of war. Today, it further said, the entire country was standing united behind Marshal Henri Philippe Petain expressing disgust at Premier Winston Churchill's crimes.

The Matin recalled the remarks by the constructor of the French fortresses at the end of the 17th century, who said that the "English were a devilish nation" and that they all ought to be driven out of France.

"Yesterday, it was Dunkirk and Dieppe; today, it is Paris and its suburbs. England was and always will be our arch enemy", stated the paper.

Meanwhile, funeral services for the dead were conducted and Marshal Petain's eulogy read at the rites was as follows:

"Before the tragic rows of the mortal remains of those you cherished, I should like to send you a message conveying the sorrow of France.

"Far from you, oppressed by the deep regret at not being able to shed my tears along with yours, I should like you to feel in those parting minutes, that France, all of France, is at your side in the cemeteries of the martyrized suburbs.

"Words fail me to express what we are feeling. So much are our thoughts weighed down by the descriptions of the horrible night.

"Wiped out streets, living quarters, levelled to the ground, decimated families, children who from their cradles were precipitated into their graves, pitiful remains dug out from the ruins under the suffocating fumes, dead and wounded, we have shared your terrible agonies minute for minute.

"Their blow has been directed at France's very heart. Words of hatred, in this hour, can find no room among words of pity.

"History will one day judge the criminal deed of our former ally, who let our soldiers go to their death alone, only to claim such bloody sacrifices, two years later, with hard-hearted determination and devoid of all humane feelings.

"To you, the workers who fell on the field of honor of your Paris, when you were about to return to your homes, I must say that you deserve France's gratitude twice, for you sacrificed yourselves twice for France, in the difficult position of your existence and in your unjust death.

"One day, a monument will be erected among the chimneys and buildings of those factories, which will be dedicated to your memory and fidelity, and bear witness to coming generations of the honor and self-abnegation of Parisian workers in times of distress. This, today, is my most cherished wish.

"And now, you dead of our capital, you dead for whom France, filled with pain, is weeping, enter while our mourning bells are tolling into God's eternal rest."

Yahagi Appointed Army Press Chief To Relieve Ohira

(Continued from Page 1)

the Colonel behind several of the more important moves made by Major-General Kagesa to strengthen the foundations of the Nanking Government.

Colonel Ohira who has been promoted to be the commander of an Army unit outside the country, was called to the headship of the Army Press Section following the formation of the Tojo Cabinet last fall.

It was Colonel Ohira who released the historic Army statement of December 8 announcing the entrance of the country into a state of hostilities.

Colonel Ohira was supposed to be the author of the great documents coming from the Imperial Headquarters announcing the fall of Hongkong, Singapore and Manila, and the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies.

Last Message From Bandoeng to London Admits Superiority of Japanese Forces

Domei

BERNE, March 9.—The last dispatch sent to the refugee Netherlands Government in London by the Dutch forces in Bandoeng has been made public, according to an Exchange Telegraph report.

The Bandoeng dispatch, which constitutes a virtual confession to the tragic mistake of relying on the false promises of aid by the allies, admitted that the Japanese Forces had succeeded in breaking through the defense lines at Bandoeng after only 48 hours of fierce fighting. The tragedy of the defense of Java was aggravated by the losses of Dutch aircraft and Dutch forces in the Malay and Singapore campaigns, the dispatch continued. It was admitted that the campaign in the Netherlands East Indies was worse than that at Singapore because the Dutch had to fight a force superior in all points.

Defense on Maximum Scale

Since the outbreak of the Pacific War, the Netherlands Indies had been preparing its defense on a maximum scale hoping that reinforcements would arrive soon. "The arrival of important reinforcements was eagerly anticipated, but this hope became a great disappointment," the dispatch stated.

The dispatch went on to say that by the end of February, the Japanese Forces had practically surrounded Java, which was being defended by an insufficient force. In an attempt to halt the enemy, the Dutch fleet had to be sacrificed, the dispatch said, and added, "With the Dutch fleet crippled, Surabaya ceased to be a naval base."

Declaring that the defenders on Java found it impossible to check the Japanese advance, the dispatch said, "The Dutch forces are engaging in a desperate fight to halt the Japanese from reaching the Bandoeng region, but it is practically impossible to hold out for long."

In conclusion, the dispatch stated, "The capitulation of Bandoeng seems inevitable."

RANGOON PRESENTS PEACEFUL PICTURE

Burmese Cooperate in Restoring Order to Capital of Burma —Refugees Returning

Domei

RANGOON, March 11.—Peace and order have now been completely restored in Rangoon by the Japanese with the helpful cooperation of the Burmese who welcomed the Nipponese troops with open arms and took up their old homes. Thousands of Burmese refugees were returning to the city in numerous small boats which dotted the Rangoon river.

The foreigners' village with its homes and schools situated on the hillside was left intact, without a trace of war, due to the speedy and bloodless occupation of the city.

Lake Royal and Lake Victoria surrounded by green woods and imposing mansions present a beautiful and peaceful scene reminiscent of the lavish and extravagant life of the British residents. Japanese soldiers can be seen enjoying themselves rowing boats on the lakes after their long hard march. The University of Rangoon facing Lake Victoria is still standing silent and stern as if nothing had happened.

South of the railroad track is the center of the city cut by regular rows of streets. Although this was formerly the busiest section, it is now in smoking ruins as the British touched the torch to everything on their withdrawal.

The Burma Government Office, a large three storied building surrounded by thick concrete walls made evidently for defense stands without a trace of a bullet mark in a broad compound a short distance from the city.

The building was empty. Our footsteps echoed through the corridors as we walked to the Governor's room, which was left scattered with papers and documents, giving mute evidence to the haste in which it was abandoned.

Coming out of the building, we turned to our left and walked along Pagada road to the Japanese consulate. Japanese soldiers were standing guard at the gate. On the street corner a bronzed sun-tanned Japanese sentry was talking amiably with a dusky Burmese soldier of the volunteer corps.

New Taxes in India

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—New taxes to boost revenue by £9,000,000 are provided for in the Indian Budget for 1942-43, which has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly. Military expenditure in the new budget amounts to £100,000,000, which is £23,000,000 more than in the past year.

U.S. PORK PRODUCTS PUT UNDER CONTROL

Henderson Announces Ceilings On Wholesale Prices Effective March 25

Domei

LISBON, March 10.—Leon Henderson, United States Price Control Administrator, today announced that wholesale ceilings, would become effective in Washington on March 25 for 60 days, on prices for practically all pork products, constituting half of the United States' meat supply, based on the highest wholesale prices charged during the five-day period from March 3 to March 7.

Mr. Henderson declared, according to the report received here, that while retailers are exempted from the regulations, the Office of Price Control Administrator will act immediately if present retail prices rise beyond reasonable limits.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, and members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives are in disagreement regarding further taxing of persons in low income brackets, either through reduction of personal exceptions or by general sales tax, it was learned here today.

Meanwhile, the United States House of Representatives adopted and forwarded to the Senate the bill increasing the Federal debt limit to the record high of $125,000,000,000. The United States Federal debt on March 7 totaled $62,489,000,000.

Less Indian Holidays

Transocean

BANGKOK, March 2.—Out of 32 holidays celebrated in India in the course of one year only 20 will now be celebrated, it was announced over the Delhi Broadcasting Station.

NEW ZEALAND GAINS ADDED IMPORTANCE

Now Implies Allied First Line of Defense, Declares Premier Fraser

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—Speaking under the strain of lightning Japanese successes, Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, declared today that the defense of New Zealand now implies the preservation of the Allied first line of defense, it was reported here from Wellington.

From this standpoint, the absolute invulnerability of New Zealand and Australia has become a life or death problem for the Allies, Mr. Fraser claimed. Mr. Fraser revealed that New Zealand has been on a wartime basis since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, last December.

While simultaneously planning for effective enemy resistance, New Zealand also is prepared to continue its support of Great Britain by dispatching food and raw materials to the British Isles, the Prime Minister concluded.

Another Shock for Aussies

Domei

LISBON, March 10.—Another shock was given to the already frayed nerves of Australians who are now fearfully expecting a landing by Japanese Forces, when General Sir Ivan Mackay, Commander of the Australian Home Forces, declared that a large-scale Japanese assault on Australia is not impossible, according to a Melbourne report received here today.

General Mackay assured the people that Australian troops will resist the Japanese to the best of their ability, but he warned that utmost caution was necessary in view of the growing sea supremacy of Japan in the Pacific.

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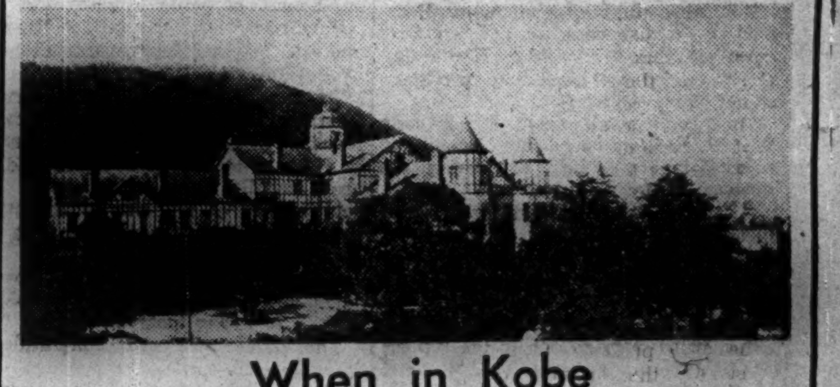

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CRUEL EXPLOITATION OF COLONY OUTLINED

Three Centuries of Dutch Rule Declared History of Cold-bloodedness

The 300-year history of the cold-blooded invasion of the East Indies by the Dutch was traced by Ken Sawada, of the Pacific Association, in an interview with the Asahi on March 10.

Mr. Sawada indicated that the invasion of the East Indies began in 1594 when a Dutch ship touched at the port of Bantam in Java, and took back to Holland a vast quantity of spices.

"The ocean trip took two years and five months," said Mr. Sawada, "but the profits from the sale of the spices was so considerable that the Dutch at once formed trading companies for the exploitation of the wealth in the East Indies. In 1601, the East India Company consolidated all the trading companies into one organized body.

"The original intention of the Dutch was to trade with the islands but when they arrived at Java, they found the land divided up into undefined kingdoms under the rule of warring Kings.

Dutch Seized Government

"This state of affairs roused the territorial greed of the Dutch and they utilized the rivalry of the different Kings to form settlements of their own. Under cover of trade, they gradually extended their influence in the land, introducing soldiers and firearms, and finally seized the Government into their own hands.

"The first Dutchman to control the island of Java was an adventurer called Van Pieterzon Koon, who had been hounded out of his own country.

"This man shifted the Dutch base of operations from Bantam to Jagartara and in 1619, renamed the place Batavia.

"The Dutch met with opposition from King Agoon of Mataram, the most powerful native kingdom in Java, but this King died in 1646, and the Dutch gained complete control of Java.

"The Dutch aimed only at their own profit and did not care for the welfare of the natives. The Dutch wanted to oust the Portuguese and the British from the sphere of competition in East Asia and the nations suffered in the struggle. The history of Dutch expansion in East Asia is one long trail of blood.

"The rising of Peter Erbertsvelt, a Javanese-German half caste, at the head of 47 other anti-Dutch leaders in 1722 may be taken as a representative example of the hatred and opposition the Dutch aroused in the people everywhere they went.

47 Heroes of Batavia

"Peter Erbertsvelt was hanged at the Penang Gate in Batavia, and his body was left hanging there as a warning to the people not to rise against the Dutch authorities. The 47 men are known as the 47 heroes of Batavia.

"In 1740, there was such a violent uprising that the Dutch Government became alarmed and adopted a conciliatory policy. They left the administration of local affairs to specially appointed natives and kept the main reins of the Government in their own hands.

"In 1811, the Dutch had to cede Java to the British as a result of the Napoleonic Wars.

"After the Peace Treaty, however, Java was restored to the Dutch. At that time, nobody knew of the wealth of Java and the Dutch were full of grievances that the British had monopolized the trade with China.

"In 1830, the Governor of Java began the forced cultivation of the farm lands by compelling the natives to work against their will.

"Spices, tea, sugar, etc, were taken to Holland, where they fetched tremendous prices, and the natives received nothing for their labor.

"The finances of Holland were in a bad state at the time, and the Dutch Government did not care a jot for the natives so long as the wealth of the land kept pouring into Dutch coffers.

Sucked Wealth of Island

"Moreover, the natives were compelled to undergo military service 60 days every year. This state of affairs went on for 40 years. The Dutch made 800,000,000 guilders out of their unscrupulous exploitation, but the natives hardly received the barest necessities of life.

"The possession of Java enabled the Dutch to gain control of the other islands around, and the Dutch East Indies developed into the gigantic affair of recent times.

"The Mataram dynasty continued to exist, though the once powerful kingdom of Mataram was divided up into Soorakarta and Jogjakarta. The Mataram Kings still exist but are under complete control of the Dutch Government."

HUGE TAKASHIMA MANSION DONATED TO GOVERNMENT

Will Be Used for Honor Guests From Countries in Greater East Asia

Kikujiro Takashima, president of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, has contributed his magnificent mansion worth several million yen to the Government to be used as a detached official residence of the Premier. This mansion is at No. 17, 3-chome, Hiro-o, Azabu-ku and was used as a temporary residence by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government, when he visited Japan incognito in 1939. There, President Wang is said to have given the finishing touches to his large scale plan of founding the National Government at Nanking.

The mansion will be used as a reception building for guests of honor from countries forming Greater East Asia. The mansion has a total floor area of 535 tsubo and is two storied. It was designed by the famous British authority on architecture, the late Josiah Condor, and was completed in 1919. The mansion has the appearance of an ancient castle in West Europe.

Solid Domestic Front Emphasized

Major-General Sato Stresses Liberalism Must Be Crushed

In the course of his speech at a gigantic rally held at the Hibiya Public Hall on Tuesday evening in commemoration of the 37th Army Day, Major-General Kenryo Sato, Chief of the Military Affairs Section of the War Ministry, stressed the need for the reform and consolidation of the domestic structure in order to bring to a successful conclusion the present War of Greater East Asia, no matter how long it may become protracted.

He also pointed out the absolute necessity of the Japanese nation being freed from the baneful effects of liberalism, which, he declared, is a serious impediment to the successful prosecution of the war.

The substance of Major-General Sato's address follows:

"The two most important factors in a war is to pick the most appropriate time for starting and to score a smashing victory in a battle that will decide the final issue.

"Just before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, the Siberian Railway was still incomplete and consequently, it was extremely difficult for Russia to muster her troops near the Manchurian border speedily whereas Japan, because of the short distance, could do so in a comparatively short space of time. This was the reason for the Russians in prolonging the negotiation, hoping in the meantime, to complete the railway and the mobilization of her troops around the border.

"Japan, however, foresaw the sinister design and decided, despite unfavorable domestic circumstances prevalent at that time, to declare war, effecting surprise landings at Port Arthur, successfully crossing the Yalu River, etc. and scoring crushing victories in the early stages of the war.

2 Problems Cropped Up

"In selecting the appropriate time for declaring war on America and Britain in the present War of Greater East Asia, Japan had to take into consideration two serious problems. The quantity in stock of various war materials and the strategic conditions in prosecuting the Malay campaign.

"Insofar as the stock of gasoline was concerned, it was necessary for Japan to meet the domestic requirements and simultaneously, to supply sufficient quantities to continue the China Affair.

"If the Japan-United States negotiations, which were in progress at that time, were to end in a rupture, then the selection of the opportune time for declaring war definitely affected the very existence of the Japanese Empire for another war would mean further consumption of the stock.

"If Japan followed the United States in prolonging the parleys, not only would the oil stock be diminished by that time, but also a chance of acquiring a new oil producing region would be lost forever, eventually paralyzing the Japanese Empire.

"On the other hand, due to geographical position, the effect of the tide, the moon, the monsoon and other seasonal factors had an important bearing on the Malay campaign. From these standpoints, December 8, 1941, was the most opportune moment for the declaration of war.

Why December 8 Was Chosen

"Had Japan failed to avail herself of this date, she had to wait another month because of the moon and tidal effects, but January and February, in Malaya, was the so-called monsoon season and the landing operation would have been extremely difficult while there were still other adverse conditions after March. Viewed from various angles, therefore, December 8 was the unique opportunity and hence, the declaration of war.

"During the course of the Diet session on January 21, Premier General Hideki Tojo, after pointing out the necessity of replenishing the fighting power of the country by securing the strategic points and vital resources, stressed that the object of the War of Greater East Asia is to fight through, with the cooperation of Germany and Italy, until America and Britain are forced to beg on their knees.

"Along with Suez and Gibraltar, which I believe will be reduced by the Italo-German forces eventually, Singapore is one of the three most vital points in the world both from strategic and commercial points of view.

"Consequently, its loss, apart from being the beginning of the end of the British Empire, places the rich natural resources in China and in the whole of the South completely under Japanese control. Furthermore, the fall of Singapore marks the first stage of segregation of India and Australia from Britain.

"While Britain is thus progressing slowly toward its doomsday, Japan will take a firm hold on various strategic points in the Pacific in crushing the United States, finally, effecting a two-ocean operation in concert with the Italo-German Powers, in order to bring about a successful consummation of the current war for the Axis Powers.

Stalin Too Crafty

"In an effort to hamper the close collaboration among Japan, Germany and Italy, the Anglo-American countries might try to form a front extending from the Caucasus to India and China via the Near East by 'working' on the Soviet Union. However, Josef Stalin, the Premier of the U.S.S.R., is not believed to be so foolish as to 'pick the chestnuts out of the fire' for America and Britain no matter how strongly he is urged by the latter.

"If the Soviet Union, in cooperation with the United States, attacks Japan in East Asia, the fate of the Soviet territory in this region is but all too clear.

"When Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister, touched on the problems surrounding the Maritime Provinces at the time of his visit to the Red capital, Premier Stalin is said to have crossed his neck with his hand and stressed that the loss of the Maritime Provinces to Russia is tantamount to just that. Nevertheless, it is necessary for Japan to be prepared at all times for it is extremely advantageous for America and Britain to lure the Soviet Union into taking their side in waging war with Japan.

"Now that all the strategic points and areas rich in natural resources have been placed within the grasp of the Japanese Empire, the Anglo-American Powers are expected to strive in carrying out guerrilla warfare, and at the same time, in effecting armament increase, thus preparing for reprisals.

Ready for Retaliation

"It can, therefore, be imagined that in the next several years, there will be keen competition in the replenishment of fighting power. It is hardly possible to predict the time, but the Japanese nation must be prepared for the enemy retaliations in making up for the terrific setbacks they suffered, perhaps next year, or even a few years later.

"There is one great lesson we learned as a result of the Russo-Japanese War. When the Russian army was overwhelmingly defeated in the Battle of Liao Yang, General Alexei Nicolaievitch Kuropatkin, it was disclosed, was prepared to abandon Mukden and retreat as far back as Teihling.

"Unfortunately, however, the Japanese Forces at that time lacked offensive power. Had they pushed on their operations after dealing a crushing defeat to the Russian army and chased after the retreating forces, the war might have been won without staging the Battle of Mukden.

"Though it is necessary for Japan to complete various plans for operations and win another Battle of Mukden or Battle of the Japan Sea in the current war, it would be better still to withstand the loss of aircraft, warships, etc., to replenish the fighting strength and to take the initiative, thereby shattering the enemy plans before they actually materialize. In that event, it would be possible to crush the enemy without fighting another Battle of Mukden or the Battle of the Japan Sea, sparing further sacrifices.

"Let me now point out the enemy's inconsistencies and miscalculations. First of all, I must mention the inconsistencies which America's war aim contains. In the China Affair, in the European war and in the War of Greater East Asia, the United States invariably avows that her aim is to protect democracy against Japan's expansionist policy and Hitlerism and Fascism. This America is actually Allied with Soviet Russia.

"It is highly inconsistent of America, who is nominally so keen on the protection of democracy, to make common cause with Communism which is the most dreadful enemy of democracy. America held stoutly to the policy of aiding Britain, Chungking and Soviet Russia, regarding London, Moscow and Chungking as her first line of defense, and in pursuit of this policy she assumed the role of the arsenal for these countries.

"While absorbing enormous resources from all parts of the world by making the best use of her position as a neutral, she was bent on the execution of her gigantic armaments expansion program. Her object was to gain the most powerful voice in the affairs of the world when all belligerent countries were exhausted. Apart from the question of whether it was theoretically correct or not, this defense policy of the United States was certainly the wisest course for her to pursue. President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, committed serious mistakes in their diplomatic negotiations with Japan, however, and precipitated the present War of Greater East Asia, thereby wrecking and undermining this defense policy.

F.D.R. Given Warning

"A certain prognosticator who accurately prophesied the defeat of France, the election of President Roosevelt for a third term and America's participation in the war made a sinister prediction to the effect that President Roosevelt would be assassinated in a political commotion which would break out in America this year. In view of this ominous prophecy, I sincerely advise the President to exercise special caution and circumspection.

"It was not in the diplomatic field only that the leaders of America committed grave blunders; they made gross miscalculations regarding Japan's actual power also. The fundamental cause of these miscalculations was the strong sense of contempt for Japan which had been engendered in the American mind by the very modest, not to say servile, attitude which Japan adopted toward America in the past in diplomatic and other matters. Besides, America hastily concluded that Japan's national resources had been exhausted by the China Affair.

"To go back to the past a little, when the Japanese Army formulated

(Continued on Page 4)

Discord Mounting In Britain and U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Africa is held significant as unconfirmed reports are current here that two American armored divisions already have been landed in Africa for the purpose of training the de Gaullist army there, while it is also reported that large United States air bases are being constructed across Africa from Liberia into Eritrea.

Furthermore, the report that Rear-Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Acting Chief of United States Naval Operations, has urged an Allied attack against Italy through Libya as being the sole course likely to be successful, is being pointed out here as exceedingly significant.

On the other hand, authoritative sources here point out that this apparently inspired talk of an Allied offensive in Europe is an attempt on the part of the Democratic leaders to turn public attention from the depressing picture in East Asia where there is little hope for a successful Allied counter-attack in the near future.

This fact, these quarters point out, is supported by the growing campaign by the Anglo-American press and radio stressing that "the war will be won or lost in Europe and not in Asia."

Blasts Allied Strategy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—Sharply criticizing allied strategical measures in Java, the New York Herald Tribune said, the fate of Java had been decided in the air, according to a British report received here today from New York.

This, the journal asserted, was extremely humiliating to the United States since there were sufficient bombers in Java but not enough pursuit planes to escort the big planes.

It is indeed difficult to imagine that after three months of war, the Allies still were experimenting with defense measures on such an important point as Java, the journal declared.

The Allies, the Herald Tribune stated, simply used what materials happened to be found on the island and completely disregarded any reasonable war plan.

The United States public consoled itself with the belief that every setback in East Asia would bring them nearer to the day when the United States could display its full strength, but the fall of Java has again frustrated this hope, the journal said.

Japan Forces Rule Huge Area With Fall Of Seven Enemy Outposts in East Asia

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to the complete surrender of the Netherlands East Indies on March 9, Japan has brought under its control an area approximately five times as large as Japan Proper, Karafuto, Chosen and Taiwan combined.

Hongkong, which fell on December 25, is an island about the size of Sado Island in Japan. Sea.

The whole territory of the Philippines, which is slightly larger than that of Japan Proper, was practically occupied on January 3 when Manila, the capital of the islands, fell before the attack of the Imperial Forces.

On February 15, control over the entire Malay Peninsula about as large as Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido combined was acquired with the capitulation of Singapore.

The fall of Rangoon on March 9 enabled Japan to occupy a part of Burma as large as its homeland.

This was closely followed by the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies, which brought under Japanese control a new area roughly the size of that taken over in Burma.

The important acquisitions made during the 91 days of the current war, with their respective populations and areas, are given by Domei as follows:

Acquisitions	Areas (sq. km.)	Comparisons (as large as)	Populations (in ten thousands)
Hongkong	1,013	Sado Island	85
Burma	670,000	Japan Proper	1,682
Malaya	133,000	Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido combined	550
Shonan Island	857	Sado Island	75
British Borneo	212,258	Slightly smaller than Chosen	76
N. E. I.	1,904,356	Slightly larger than Japan Proper	6,100
The Philip'es	296,294	Same as above	1,600

Bread Shortage in Iran

Transocean

TEHERAN, March 3.—The bread shortage has again become very acute in the Iranian capital. The Governor of Teheran is enforcing new drastic measures to alleviate the situation. It is stated in this connection that all promises made by the British and Soviets to relieve the acute bread shortage have so far failed to bring any results.

Haifa Pipe Blown Up

Transocean

ANKARA, March 3.—The Haifa branch of the Mossur Oil Pipe Line was blown up a distance beyond Haditha, according to a Baghdad dispatch reaching here yesterday. Apparently the pipe line was blown up several days ago since the Haifa Oil Refinery had been without supply for a number of days.

VAN MOOK IN MELBOURNE

To Confer With Curtin Prior to Leaving for U.S.

Domei

BERNE, March 10.—Hubertus J. van Mook, Deputy-Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, who fled to Australia upon the fall of the Dutch colony, arrived in Melbourne today by air from Adelaide, according to an Australian report received here today.

Mr. Van Mook, the report said, will confer with John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, at Canberra on Thursday to discuss various future problems before his departure for the United States.

Sato Leaves Tokyo

Naotake Sato, newly-accredited Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, left Tokyo station at 9 a.m. Wednesday for his new post. The new Ambassador is expected to proceed to the Soviet Union after paying homage at the Ise Grand Shrines and the Kashiwara Shrine.

NO NAVAL OFFENSIVE BY ALLIES POSSIBLE

Losses Suffered by United States and England Stated to Be Irreparable

With most of their main warships already sunk or damaged by the Axis navies, Britain and America will never be able to counter-attack single-handed, though they are now frantically engaged in ship construction. In case their navies were to launch a combined campaign, the Imperial Navy would be only too glad to have the opportunity of once again enhancing its real power, declared the Nichi Nichi.

On the first day of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Navy annihilated the Pacific Fleet of the United States at Hawaii, and on the third day destroyed the main part of the British Asiatic Fleet off Malaya. The Imperial Navy literally annihilated the combined fleet of Britain, America and Holland after the successive sea-battles fought on February 5 off Java, on February 20 off Bali Island, on February 27 off Surabaya and on March 1 off Batavia.

The funeral bell is ringing on the British and American navies and the decline of the Anglo-Saxon is seen beginning.

Considering the naval strategy of Britain and the United States, the formation of their fleet and the position of their naval bases before the start of the current war, it is clear that their aim had been to attack the Japanese Navy. This fact is more concretely proved by the fact that the United States had appointed anti-Japanists such as Admiral Husband Kimmel and Admiral Thomas Hart as the Commander-in-Chiefs of the Pacific Fleet and the Asiatic Fleet and that Britain had been exerting great efforts since the abolition of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to strengthen the naval port of Singapore and to reinforce its Asiatic Fleet. The formation of the British and American fleets and the disposition of their main warships before the start of the current war were as follows, according to the foreign news received here.

Fleets Compared

The United States Navy	
The Pacific Fleet (in Hawaii and the Pacific Coast)	
Battleships	9
Aircraft-carriers	4
Cruisers	27
Destroyers, undersea craft and mine-sweepers	
The U.S. Asiatic Fleet (in Manila)	
Cruisers	2
Destroyers, undersea craft and sea-plane tenders	
The Atlantic Fleet (in Atlantic Coast)	
Battleships	9
Aircraft-carriers	2
Cruisers	—
The British Navy	
The Atlantic Fleet (in home waters)	
Battleships	9
Aircraft-carriers	4
Cruisers	22
Destroyers and undersea craft	
(South Atlantic)	
Battleships	4
Cruisers and destroyers	
(American Continents and West Indies)	
Cruisers	5
Aircraft-carriers and sloops	
(Africa)	
Cruisers and sloops	
The Mediterranean Fleet	
(West Mediterranean)	
Battleships	4
Aircraft-carriers	2
Cruisers, destroyers and undersea craft	
(East Mediterranean)	
Battleships	3
Aircraft-carrier	1
Cruisers, destroyers and undersea craft	
Asiatic Fleet	
Battleships	2
Cruisers	8
Undersea craft and gun-boats	
Pacific Fleet	
(Australian)	
Cruisers and others	
(New Zealand)	
Cruisers and others	
(Canada)	
Destroyers and others	

Losses Compared

Surveying the loss of the American Navy since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, it is learned that the Imperial Naval Forces have caused during the three days at the very beginning of hostilities a loss surpassing that suffered by the British Navy in the period of two and a half years since the start of the World War 2 on September 1, 1939. The losses of the American and British capital ships are compared below.

The loss of the American Navy caused by the Japanese Forces. Battleships sunk:

Arizona type, 1; Maryland type, 1; California type, 1; Utah type, 1; Battleship of unidentified type, 1.

Battleships damaged:

Nevada type, 2; Maryland type, 1; California type, 1; Aircraft-carriers:

Lexington type, 1; Langley (Seaplane tender) and one new type aircraft-carrier.

The losses of the British Navy caused by the Axis Forces. Battleships sunk:

Prince of Wales Repulse	(both sunk by the Japanese Navy on December 10, 1941
Bahram	(sunk by the Reich U-boat in November, 1941)
Royal Oak	(sunk by the Reich U-boat on October 10, 1939)
Hood	(sunk by the Bismarck on May 24, 1941)
Battleships damaged:	
Malaya	(damaged by a Reich U-boat on April 19, 1941)
Nelson	(damaged by the Italian Air Forces on September 17, 1941)
Warspite	(damaged by the Reich Navy in 1940 and by the Italian Navy in 1941)
Queen Elizabeth	(damaged by the Reich U-boat on December 29, 1939)
Aircraft-carriers sunk or damaged:	
Ark Royal	(sunk by the Reich U-boat on November 14, 1941)
Courageous	(sunk by the Reich U-boat on September 18, 1939)
Glorious	(sunk by two Reich battleships on June 8, 1940)
Illustrious	(damaged by the Italian Air Forces on January 10, 1941)

Aussies Fate Same

The fate of the Australian, Indian and New Zealand navies is now nothing but a candle light before the wind. It will not be very long when any vessel with the white ensign disappears from the surface of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. When the British Empire retreats from the Indian Ocean, the British influences in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf will be threatened. Moreover, the panic will expand, farther to Egypt and the Mediterranean Sea.

In the light of these facts, England is now frantically engaged in ship construction and expects two battleships of 35,000-ton class and two aircraft-carriers of 23,000-ton class to be launched shortly. The United States, on the other hand, expects three battleships of 35,000-ton class to be completed by the end of this year.

Both the British and the American navies, however, will not be able to launch a counter-attack single-handed. If they were to attempt an attack on Japan with their naval power united and combined, their attempt would only help present a gigantic stage where the Imperial Naval and Air Forces could display their magnificent fighting power.

Possessor of Sunda to Control World, Says Ex-Chief Abbot of West Honganji

With the islands of the Malay Archipelago going to dominate the world, it is gratifying to know that there are many eminent men among the Japanese thoroughly conversant with all the geographical and cultural conditions of these islands.

Among such men is Kozui Otani, former Chief Abbot of the West Honganji Temple, Kyoto, who returned recently to Japan from his 28 years' sojourn in the East Indies.

In an interview with the Yomiuri on March 9, he gave the following authoritative description of the Dutch East Indies:

"The first thing that impresses me is the immensity of the military and political aims. Just look at the map. Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Flores, and the other islands are clustered together right in the middle of the globe.

"From the strategic point of view, the Greater and Lesser Sunda Islands far exceed in importance Hawaii, Singapore, the Philippines, or Malaya. Even excluding New Guinea, the Greater and Lesser Sunda Islands form the causeway between Asia and Australia, the wall between the Pacific and the Indian Oceans.

Crux of Co-Prosperity Sphere

"With the Sunda Islands completely in our hands, we can command Australia, India, and even Africa. These islands may, therefore, be regarded as crux of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"In modern history, they have the same significance as the Italian Peninsula did in the Mediterranean Sea in ancient history.

"The possessor of the Sunda Islands will control the world. This is not a dictate of men. It is the dictate of the earth.

"The Japanese Empire regarded the island of Singapore as being the most important in the southwest Pacific. But this was because the Japanese thought Britain held only Singapore.

"She did not realize that when Britain involved the Dutch East Indies in her hostilities against Japan, her ultimate object was to gain control of the East Indian Islands after the war, provided things turned out well for her.

Establish Permanent Peace

"Now that the Sunda Islands, and the East Indies have fallen into our hands, we must utilize them for the establishment of a new and brighter world with permanent peace in the East. The Dutch must not be allowed to play the piper again.

"The people of Japan seem to be ignorant of the fact that the so-called economic wealth of the East Indies lies practically in the one island of Java alone. Most of the other islands are still undeveloped. They are not much different from the Philippines and Borneo.

"We must exert ourselves in the economic development of these islands. Our object must be the world a hundred years hence. The present amount of developed raw material is not sufficient, and the mistake must not be made of regarding these islands as treasure islands because they are not.

"I say all this with the certainty resulting from 28 years' experience in the East Indies and on the authority of verified statistics of the East Indies."

MISSION TO INVESTIGATE SOUTH SEAS' RESOURCES

Cabinet Council Takes Step to Prepare for Industrial Expansion

In preparation for the economic construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Government is expected to dispatch a large-scale resource investigation party to all of the occupied territories in the South Seas, according to the Asahi.

The results of the investigation on the southern resources thus far attained are very unsatisfactory and, moreover, it is not yet known how much damage the economical and industrial establishments in these areas have suffered because of the enemy's scorched earth policy.

In view of this fact, the Government decided in the Cabinet Council on Tuesday on dispatching an investigation party consisting of both officials and civilians and has set about choosing the proper men.

The resource investigation party dispatched to French Indo-China by the Government last fall, has sent satisfactory, serviceable reports.

The dispatch of the investigation party to the South Seas on the occasion of the occupation of Java Island is considered to be the token showing that the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has started on the economical and industrial construction.

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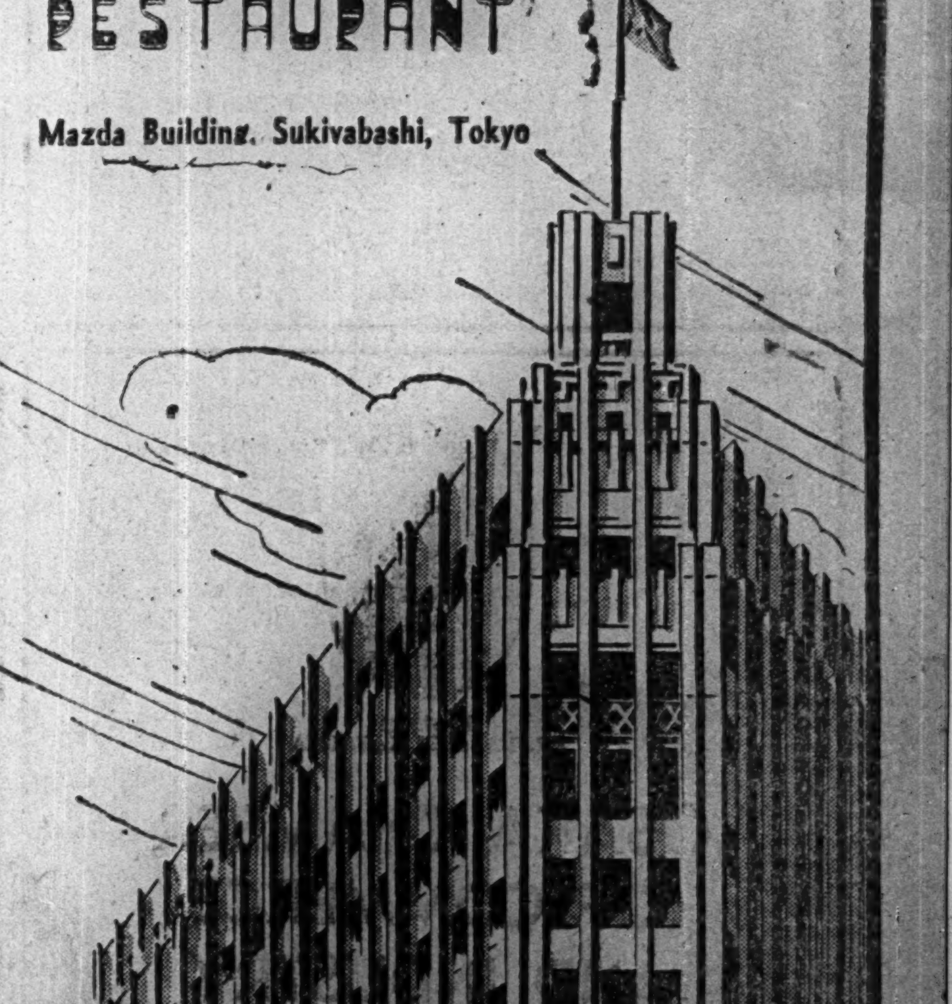

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MANY ARMS PLANTS NOW IDLE IN BRITAIN

Women Workers Seen Knitting And Doing Other Needlework in Messrooms

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 8.—An event, characteristic of the British armament industry but, according to the British Press, by no means a singular occurrence, was reported by Swedish correspondents from London.

The scene of this event which was disclosed by the labor member Pritt before the House of Commons is a large industrial plant at Cambridge working mainly on Soviet orders. The machines in one section of this plant, however, have stood idle for many months while the women operators were described as "sitting in the messroom knitting socks and doing other needlework." At the beginning of the month, it was announced that the King would pay a visit to the plant.

The management of the factory which, according to Pritt, had always refused to establish a production council, just for the day of the King's visit, ordered that all machines be manned and put into operation again. When the King made his tour of inspection, everybody must have thought that the plant was working at full blast again, but when one of the women workers was asked what she was producing, she stated that she did not know. The inspection was "a great success" but immediately after the departure of the illustrious visitor, the women went back to their needlework and the machines stopped working again.

It is opined that this event will have a sequel in the House of Commons since the Labor Party is said to have much data at hand about similar cases and most probably a secret session will be held on account of this happening. It is said that British industrialists are adopting these measures in order to evade the high sur-taxes. It is also learned in this connection that influential members of the Conservative Party only recently urged the lowering of these sur-taxes.

Other reports from London indicate that, in view of the ever growing shortage of tonnage, competent London quarters are discussing measures for accelerating the loading and unloading of vessels in British ports. During an investigation, British authorities found out that at present, 5,000 London dock workers are unemployed. They cannot be employed in other harbors as dock workers because, as is the case particularly in the western British ports, their colleagues there refuse to work together with them on the ground that the Londoners are "working too fast".

The fact was established that cargo, which requires a fortnight for unloading in London, needs some six weeks in the western British ports. It is declared that this tardiness of operation in the western British ports reminds one of the days of the great unemployment in England when the West England dockers, upon advice of their trade unions, devised a special scheme for stringing out the work of loading and unloading as long as possible.

In order to bring about an abolition of such chaotic circumstances, London authorities are now trying to find out means of accelerating the loading and unloading of ships in British harbors.

It is feared, however, that they will get little support from the trade unions who are guarding their privileges with great zeal.

Memorial Rites for Duke of Aosta

Memorial services for the late Duke of Aosta, who died from illness contracted during military operations in Ethiopia, were held Wednesday morning at the Catholic Church in Koishikawa-ku under the auspices of Mario Indelli, the Italian Ambassador to Tokyo. His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, Patron of the Japan-Italy Society, was pleased to attend the services. Among others who attended the rites, were Mizuo Sakamoto, Director of the European-Asiatic Bureau of the Foreign Office.

WAVELL TRIES TO LURE INDIANS INTO NEW ARMY

Efforts Futile as Only Home Guard Formed—East Coast Takes Precautions

Domei

BERLIN, March 10.—General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander of the British forces in India, was reported by the German News Agency, D.N.B., here today to be recruiting Indians in an attempt to form a new army in India.

Sir Archibald's efforts to round up native troops, however, have met with very little results as he had sent a report to the British Home Government that so far, only a home guard has been organized.

Meanwhile, defense measures on the East Coast of India reportedly have become stricter in the last few days with the British army commander at Madras issuing an order prohibiting the inhabitants from entering the military zone or appearing on the coast at night.

Cripps Backs Soviets

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—At a meeting of the Anglo-Soviet Youth Movement, Sir Stafford Cripps declared that it was of the utmost importance that the youth of the United States, China and Europe cooperate as closely as possible with the youth of the Soviet Union. The Bolshevik youth, Sir Stafford added, would have something to say in the establishment of a new world order and new civilization after "victory."

SOLID HOME FRONT IS URGED BY SATO

(Continued From Page 3)

a defense policy in 1936, it deeply felt the necessity of replenishing armaments and increasing productive power to a great extent in order to ensure and develop the results of the Manchurian Affair. Anticipating that a national crisis would come about when the armaments expansion or rearmament plans of the European Powers would be completed in the years from 1940 to 1942, it was so arranged that productive power and armaments should be greatly expanded—the former under the six-year plan extending from 1937 to 1942 and the latter under the five-year plan spread over 1937 to 1941.

"In July, 1937, or just when this plan had just been launched, the Lukowkiao affair occurred. This incident caused grave apprehension lest the armaments expansion and productive power increment plans should fail on that account. The military authorities then made a firm resolve to prevent the China Affair from assuming the aspects of a war of attrition.

"With this end in view, every effort has been made to strive to settle the China Affair, on one hand, and to expand productive power, on the other, so as to provide against the international crisis which they thought would come. For this purpose, on a rough estimate, 40 per cent of war expenditure has since been expended on the China Affair and 60 per cent on the expansion of armaments. As regards iron and other important materials, 20 per cent of these materials allotted to the Army has been used for the conduct of the China Affair and the other 80 per cent for the expansion of armaments.

"As the result, the air and mechanized units have witnessed a great expansion, the entire fighting strength of the Army having been more than trebled compared with the pre-China Affair days. It is hardly necessary to say that the Navy, which was affected by the China Affair very little, has been steadily adjusted and expanded in the meanwhile. So far as productive power is concerned, it was not expanded exactly as had been desired in the case of some industries due to the difficulty of obtaining machinery and materials, but, on the whole, the munitions industry has been expanded seven or eight-fold. The United States and Britain were ignorant of the fact that despite the China Affair, Japan's fighting strength had been expanded so greatly.

"It is undeniable that the inconsistencies and miscalculations such as have been described caused America to precipitate the present War of Greater East Asia. It is more than probable that America had never thought that she would suffer such crushing defeats as she has actually suffered at Japan's hands. She was nevertheless fairly prepared for the loss of her islands in the Southwestern Pacific in the sequel of war with Japan. America provoked Japan to war because of her mistaken belief that Japan had been economically exhausted by the China Affair. She is going to repeat the same mistake again.

New Bloc Superior

"There is no disputing the fact that the economic power of the United States and Britain combined has been matchless in the world, but the East Asian bloc which Japan is going to establish and the Europe-Asia bloc which Germany and Italy are going to establish are far superior to the American Continent bloc. Whereas it is clear that America will suffer increasingly from the shortage of important materials such as rubber, tin, manganese, chrome and antimony, Japan will obtain in increasing quantities such materials as she has hitherto been lacking.

"While Japan's star is in the ascendancy, America's is on the wane. Concerning the production of aircraft in America, President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress on January 6, declared that no fewer than 60,000 would be manufactured next year, but it is believed that America would find it difficult to build more than 20,000. On the contrary, the production of aircraft in Japan will increase yearly. At any rate, the United States and Britain will do their utmost to expand their armaments. The American Navy will build many warships, and the American Army will likewise make feverish efforts to build many arms, but the training of troops who operate these weapons cannot be accomplished in a short time. Altogether, Japan's strategic position will become very favorable compared with that of the enemy countries.

"The expansion of productive power is a very important problem. The nation must be sufficiently fed, as otherwise it will be difficult for it to conduct the war successfully or to increase production. The Army, therefore, attaches great importance to the rice problem. It is ready to give its utmost cooperation in the acquisition of rice in the Southern regions and its transportation home. It even regards this as part of its strategic plans. In no circumstances, therefore, shall the Japanese nation be left to feel a disastrous shortage of the staple foodstuffs.

"The days of liberalism will not return so early. Nay, such days should not be allowed to return at all. The enemy's war aim is to protect democracy and he has declared war against Japan's Co-Prosperity Sphere idea and Germany's Hitlerism. The war puts on the aspects of an ideological war, pure and simple. Should there remain in Japan the elements who are obsessed by liberalism which is the enemy's speciality, it will impede the successful conduct of the war seriously. Liberal ideas must be completely eliminated if the war is to be prosecuted successfully."

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STRUGGLE IN HAWAII IS SUBJECT OF PLAY

Fight Against American Capitalists by Loyal Japanese Settlers Dramatized

Tokyo's newest amusement center—Yurakucho—takes on an animated air nightly around 5 o'clock with the curtain rising at the Takarazuka and Yurakuza theaters about that time. There are long queues of people waiting to get in time for the first play, the premier attractions at both houses.

Instead of the usual girls' revue and slapstick comedy, both the Takarazuka and Yurakuza are offering this month legitimate stage performances of considerable dramatic value. Perhaps this explains for the unusually large crowds that gather around Yurakucho toward evening.

"Hawaii no Bansho" (Twilight over Hawaii), the first offering at the Takarazuka, turns out in reality to be the piece de resistance of the night for it is an original play based on the life of Japanese in Hawaii immediately befor the Japanese attack on Peal Harbor on that memorable December 8, 1941.

In seven scenes, the play unfolds the struggle of early Japanese settlers in cultivating pineapple and sugar plantations. It tells of interesting "picture brides" who later become mothers of the Nisei who now form an important factor in the life of Hawaii. The plot rapidly develops with the growth of Nisei and their complex social and political position in the islands which are largely inhabited by Japanese but politically under United States rule.

As the international tension in the Pacific becomes intensified, the position of Nisei becomes all the more complicated. Are they Americans or Japanese? This is the question which this drama tries to answer.

The first generation Japanese remaining intensely loyal to their fatherland, they become the subject of oppression by the American authorities. Although Nisei are not necessarily maltreated, they realize in the end that they have no place in American society so long as they remain members of the yellow race. So they continue their study of Japanese and try to become good Japanese. But as the Pacific tension drew near to a breaking point, the Japanese in Hawaii, both Issei and Nisei, make final determination to die as true Japanese on the plantations that they had developed with their sweat and blood.

Then comes December 8. The scene is dramatically presented with the flashing of the newsreel on the screen with hundreds of bombers taking off from the aircraft carriers, winging their way to blast the United States Pacific Fleet and Pearl Harbor establishments.

Though not mentioned in the program the original plot was conceived by a well-known personality who is a great sympathizer of Nisei and adapted by Kazuo Kikuta. The current performance is staged with the idea of presenting to the general public the true spirit and the struggle of the first and second generation Japanese in Hawaii and America in order to uphold and maintain the prestige of the Japanese nation.

There are two other offerings on the bill: a dance number and a semi-classic play. Highly colorful and attractive are these numbers, the leading roles being taken by Kazuo Hasegawa and Isuzu Yamada, two of the leading motion picture stars in this country. They also take the main Nisei roles in the first play.

At the Yurakuza across the street from the Takarazuka, Yayeko Mizutani and her troupe are also giving three plays of which the first is of high dramatic value. Entitled "Two O'clock in the Morning," the plays deals with the efforts of a young country teacher to lift the poverty stricken village out of bankruptcy.

Throughout the three plays, Miss Mizutani takes the main role, and exhibits her usual skill in interpreting ably various types of feminine personalities in Japan from a country hick to a highly polished woman of gay quarters.

Kobe Notes

Among the audience at the matinee program on Monday at the Shochiku Gekijo in Shinkaichi, Kobe's theater street, were 50 Hawaii-born Nisei who had received invitations from Mr. Shirai, head of the Shochiku interests, to see the play "Honolulu," starring Ennosuke, the well-known Kabuki actor.

The theme of the play "Honolulu" centers around the difficult position which the Nisei in Hawaii were placed in due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and depicts their reaction to the historic Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The play was written by the noted playwright Naoshi Goto under the inspiration of the speech delivered by Kiwao Okumura of the Information Board at a rally on December 10, 1941. at the Korakuen Stadium in Tokyo. Mr. Okumura then stressed the difficulties which the Nisei in America and Hawaii must be experiencing while being American citizens and loyal Japanese subjects at the same time.

The party of fifty Nisei who attended the performance of the play "Honolulu" were later invited backstage to the dressing room of the famous Kabuki actor. They unanimously stated that they were greatly impressed by the performance and thanked Ennosuke profusely. Coincidentally, Mr. Goto, who visited Honolulu in 1919, was also present.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 10: Mr. S. Fukuhara, Mr. S. Hirano, Mr. H. Kihara, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mayegane, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prehl and two sons, Mr. Y. Toyama, Mr. T. Tanihata, Mrs. A. Tanihata, Mr. J. Weingartner.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Particular attention is now being focussed on the coming program at the Kabukiza, not only by professional drama critics but by the average theater-going public. The program is scheduled to be presented next month to commemorate the distinguished stage work of Danjuro Ichikawa and Kikugoro Onoye, two outstanding actors of the Kabuki world in the early Meiji Era. The Shochiku Theatrical Company has already started preparations for the so-called memorial performance, in which all the leading contemporary actors will appear. The stellar cast will include Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye, Kichiyemon Nakamura, Nizayemon Kataoka and Mitsugoro Bando.

Although the program in detail has not been announced, a group of young kabuki actors will take over the Tokyo Gekijo during April to present new plays.

After a lapse of three months, Roppa Furukawa and his own troupe of comedians will play at the Yurakuza next month. The Furukawa troupe has been playing in the Kansai district since early this year.

A special performance of the Engiza, a newly organized dramatic troupe, will open a five-day program at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, commencing today. The feature offering is "Chinsho" (A Sunken Bell).

Family members of the war dead and of the soldiers back from the China front will be invited to a special program of two plays at the Tokyo Gekijo at noon, for three days from today, when "Shinjuwan" (Pearl Harbor) and "Ye'yen no Ryojin" (My Eternal Husband) will be produced by actors and actresses of the Shimpa dramatic company.

The Japan Dance Federation recently donated a military relief fund to the War and Navy Ministries, amounting to ¥1,000, which was raised at a performance given at the Hibiya Public Hall. The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra also succeeded in collecting ¥1,188.29, the box office returns at a special concert given at the Hibiya Public Hall on February 21, which was sent to the two Ministries concerned.

Out of 11 dramas selected as national dramas, from among those staged in Tokyo since last September, "Yamasando" (The Mountain Approach to a Graveyard) and "Sekido" (The Equator) are now being considered as the foremost candidates for the first and second prizes offered by the Board of Information for the encouragement of the production of better stage works. The former was staged by the Shinsei Shimpa Theatrical Troupe while the latter by a joint performance of Masao Inouye and Yaeko Mizutani, two famed players of the modern-school dramatic group.

A special program in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire will be given at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan, at 5:30 p.m. Sunday under the joint auspices of the Tairiku Kaitaku Bungei Konwakai and Koa Futoku Kenshokai. The program consists of Japanese dances with music to be provided by members of the Hanayagi dance school.

The young members of the Shinsei Shimpa, who are now playing at the Meijiza, will present a special program at noon tomorrow at the same theater when two feature presentations out of the current performance will be staged. They are "Shuu" (A Shower) by Kokushi Kishida, and "Minami no Kaze" (The Wind of the South) by Tamotsu Takata.

The Geino Bunka Remmei held a meeting of its board of directors recently to discuss detailed plans in conjunction with the recently unified organization for sending stage players and vaudeville performers to the fighting front to entertain the Japanese soldiers, at the request of the military authorities. In this connection, a new department will shortly be established to supervise the enterprise.

Members of the Shimada Dance School under the direction of Yutaka Shimada will play at the Sangyo Kaikan on March 26 when a special spring program of new dances will be presented.

The Teitoza Engeijo, a new theater on the fifth floor of the Teitoza building in Shinjuku, opened yesterday with a program of Japanese dances, acrobatic feats, conjuring tricks and other vaudeville performances.

Opening Saturday at the Shochikuza, Asakusa Park, will be a new bill, consisting of "Ittohei no Shuki" (The Diary of a Soldier), "Tanoshii Hyugaji" (A Pleasant Journey on the Hyuga Highway), and "Arima Neko" (A Cat). Sumiko Suzuki and other players of the Yoshimoto Entertainment Enterprises will play.

The Shunyokai dramatic troupe will visit the Okura branch of the Tokyo Army Hospital on March 15 to present a program of new plays for the entertainment of the wounded soldiers.

A party of 600 wounded soldiers at the First Army Hospital, Tokyo, will be invited to a theater party, which will be given at the Kabukiza tomorrow in the form of a matinee performance. Three classical Kabuki plays, "Kagamiyama Kyunishikiye" (The Tale of Court Ladies), "Omi Genji Senjinyakata" (The War Camp of Moritsuna), and "Michiyuki Tabiji no Hanamuko" (The Elopement of Okaru and Kampei) will be presented for the wounded heroes' entertainment.

"Plays" of "Kami Shibai" or the "paper theater," which are gaining great popularity among children and widely utilized as healthy entertainment in wartime, totaled 40,653 last year, according to the censors of the Metropolitan Police Board. Of these, there were only 251 "plays," which were barred from public performance.

The 16th regular concert of the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra will be given at the Hibiya Public Hall at 6:30 p.m. on March 16. The program will be devoted to Beethoven's music. Noboru Kaneko will conduct.

Ennosuke Ichikawa and Sumizo Ichikawa, two Kabuki actors, and their followers, who have been playing in the rural districts since the early part of this month and are now performing at the city of Kanazawa, are scheduled to return to the capital before the end of the month to make preparations for their local performance, which is promised to be presented at the Tokyo Gekijo in April.

"Nakamura Taii" (Captain Nakamura) is the title of a new four-act play on the current program at the Koen Gekijo in the Asakusa amusement center, featuring Shimpachiro Asaka and Shizuko Mori. The program also includes three other plays, both old and new.

The Japan-German Cultural Association will present a program at the Nihonbashi Club at 6 p.m. Friday to introduce a series of the classical Japanese dances such as Rokudan, Kagura Uta, Sagimusume and Renjishi.

Two plays namely, "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era), one of the masterpieces of Seika Mayama, and "No-no-Koye" (The Voice of the Field), will make up the matinee performance at the Shimbashi Embujo Sunday with all members of the Zenshinza dramatic troupe playing.

The Shinyei Gekidan Idotai, a company of stage players organized by the Japan Theatrical League, will play at several leading towns in Ibaraki and Tochigi prefectures during the latter part of this month, starting Saturday, to entertain the industrial workers there. Another group of actors under the management of the Takarazuka Theatrical Company left early this week for Niigata Prefecture to play at Takata, Hayakawa, Itoigawa, Naoyetsu and several other villages.

NEW CINEMA RATES FIXED BY OFFICIALS

26 Kinds: Lowest Price Is 10 Sen, Highest ¥2,10 Including Theater Tax

New admission charges to motion picture theaters were fixed at a recent meeting of the Motion Picture Distribution Company, attended by officials and dealers concerned. There will be 26 different charges, 10 sen being the lowest and ¥2.10 the highest. All prices will include the theater tax. The new rates will be effective from April in parallel with the enforcement of the unified distribution of pictures. At the same meeting, it was also decided that six kinds of dramatic films to be produced by three producing companies will be released each month. The weeks during which period no dramatic films are available will be devoted either to the showing of culture features and newsreels, or to the repeat performance of a picture shown the previous week to cover the restricted production of dramatic films.

"Shogun to Sanbo to Hei" (The General, Staff Officer and Soldiers), a Nikkatsu vehicle officially endorsed by the Education Ministry, has also been designated by the Home Ministry as the second film to be used for purposes of collecting materials with regard to the reaction of the public to the showing of this type of picture. The Nikkatsu production is now being released at 100 cinema houses in the leading cities.

Seven out of the ten best domestic pictures of the year 1941 selected by the Japan Motion Picture Magazine Association will be specially shown at the Hibiya Eiga Gekijo for a week from tomorrow. They are "Yedo Saigo no Hi" (The Last Day of Yedo) Friday; "Aino Ikka" (The Family of Love) Saturday; "Todake no Kyodai" (Brother and Sister of the Toda Family) Sunday; "Mai Agaru Jonetsu" (A Burning Passion) Monday; "Mikayeri no To" (A Tower) Tuesday; "Umi o Wataru Sairei" (A Festival That Crosses the Sea), Wednesday, and "Uma" (Horses), Thursday.

The Tokyo Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association held a meeting Monday and heard from Vice-Chairman Kobayashi detailed reports concerning the problem of the unified distribution of motion pictures, which will be carried out from April 1.

Under date of February 7, the following two motion pictures have officially been endorsed by the Education Ministry as high-caliber screen works both from dramatic and technical points of view, being the fourth time this year official approval is given domestic pictures. They are "Shogun to Sanbo to Hei" (The General, Staff Officer and Soldiers) by Nikkatsu, and "Umiwashi" (Navy Eagles) by Geijutsu Eiga.

The Home Ministry will shortly grant permits for the local release of four imported pictures. They are "Banshun no Kyoku," "Tabiji no Hate," "Kowareta Bin," and "Mokuran Jugun." (the films have been given Japanese titles).

The Education Affairs Bureau of the Government-General of Chosen has selected the following five Japanese-made motion pictures, as suitable for exhibition before school children. They are "Tokubetsu Ninmu Han" (A Squad of Special Duty) by Asahi, "Imonbukuro" (Comfort Bags) by Osaka Mainichi-Tokyo Nichi Nichi, "Aru Hobo no Kiroku" (The Diary of A Nurse) by Geijutsu Eiga, "Awa no Deku" (The Dolls' Theater of Awa) by Osaka Mainichi-Tokyo Nichi Nichi, and the first and second versions of "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era) by Shochiku.

According to a report received by the South Sea Motion Picture Association here, "Shina no Yoru" (China Night), a Japanese dramatic film, which has been released in Hanoi since February 24, is being accorded great praise. This is the second time that a Japanese made picture has been shown in Hanoi.

"Niji no Michi" (The Road of a Rainbow) is the title of a new dramatic feature motion picture, now being planned by the Daiyei, the first film producing corporation established recently to meet the wartime structure in motion picture circles. Tenchuken Ungetsu, popular musician, and her daughter, Ungetsu, will make special appearances in concert with Kyoji Sugi and Yumeko Aizome, who will take the romantic leads. The story adapted by Ryuji Nagami deals with an episode of a woman musician and her daughter.

With an excellent cast, including Takako Iriye, Setsuko Hara and Sadao Maruyama, "Midori no Daichi" (The Big Earth of Green), an ambitious picture by Toho, has recently been completed under the direction of Yasujiro Shimazu

Completing her assignment in "Midori no Daichi" (The Big Earth of Green) Setsuko Hara, accompanied by Susumu Fujita, left Tokyo for Chosen where they will join a group of screen players for the production of "Boro no Kesshitai" (A Death-Defying Unit on a Watch Tower), now being made under the joint efforts of the Toho and Korai Eiga in Chosen

Of the recently approved culture features by the Education Ministry are "Mura no Gakko" (A Village School) by Yokohama Cinema, and "Hawai Kaisen" (the Sea Battle at Hawaii) by Nichiyei.

"Oyakogusa" (The Tale of Mother and Children), a screen version of a melodrama, will be used as the first production of the newly established producing organ of the Shochiku in Kyoto. No casting has been announced. The story won a Board of Information prize.

Mr. Ohashi has formally been appointed new president of the Toho Eiga to succeed Mr. Uyemura, who had been made a director of the newly established Motion Picture Distribution Company.

The Kyoyeisha, one of the leading culture film producing companies, has started preparations for the production of the following three vehicles; "Senjin Igaku" (Medical Science at the Fighting Front), "Kikaika Heidan" (The Mechanized Troops), and "Tanko" (Coal-Mine).

"Kancho Imada Shisezu" (The Spy Still Lives), a dramatic picture by Shochiku, has recently been placed before the cameras with Kozaburo Yoshimura directing. The leading players include Yasumi Hara, Tokuji Kobayashi, Tatsuo Saito and Shin Tokudaiji.

Kenichiro Enomoto, well known stage player, has been borrowed by Toho and will have an important role in "Matte Ita Otoko" (The Man Who Waited). He joins a cast which includes Yonosuke Toba and Kan Yanagiya. Production will start soon.

"Sonno Zakura" (The Tale of Loyalists), which went into production under Daiyei, has been renamed "Ishin no Kyoku" (The Song of the Restoration). Three important male roles will be taken by Tsumasaburo Bando, Chiyezo Kataoka and Kanjuro Arashi, with Haruyo Ichikawa, Yukiko Todoroki and Yoko Uyemura in the female leads.

Australia Encumbers Mandatory Questions

(Continued from Page 8)

given mandate over the former German colonies north of the Equator.

Australia's disparagement of Japan did not cease with the mandatory issue. When Baron Makino proposed the racial equality principle be incorporated in the League Covenant, Hughes voted against it. Hughes kept up his defiance "Australia for Australians, and keep your eye skinned for the Jap."

Racial Equality

Like a spoiled child, Hughes flung this challenge to Lloyd George, "If you consent to Japanese equality, I leave the conference and the other dominions will follow me." Racial equality was not incorporated in the League Covenant. Objections to racial equality also arose from sources other than Australia, but little Hughes must have felt much elated over his "slap the Jap" victory!

Today, in the year 1942, things look pretty gloomy for Australia. The boomerang which Australia hurled at Japan in 1919 struck Port Darwin, and in all probability will hit other spots as well.

JOURNALISTS TO CONVENE

Pressmen From Greater East Asia Will Meet in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, March 11.—For the purpose of celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, a Greater East Asia journalists convention will be held here for four days beginning March 23.

It is expected that 38 Japanese, 19 Chinese, four Mongolian, 30 Manchoukuoan and nine journalists from French Indo-China and Thailand will attend the forthcoming convention.

After the convention, the journalists will make an inspection tour throughout Manchoukuo in order to deepen their knowledge of this country.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:05, 8:50 a.m.; 2:50 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Thursday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "Japanese Classics and Spirit," by Dr. Shozo Kawano.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Ryuji Tanabe; Japanese Old Poem Recital by Sekizen Yamada.
8:00 News; Music: Cembalo solo, "Scarlatti's Sonata Album" and Chamber Music, "La Follia" (Corelli).
11:00 National School 4th Class Hour: Music, "Patriotic March," by Suginami (Tokyo) National School 6th Grade Pupils.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Mikuni Semi-Western Orchestra Band.
1:00 Narration: "An Account of a Wartime Round-the-World Trip," (Waka Yamada) by Announcer Oshima.
1:30 Serial Talk on "Leading a Prosaic Life," by Kokushi Kishita, Chief of Culture Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education: "Propaganda and War Scheme," by Shiuroku Tanomogi, Chief of Overseas Department of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News.
6:30 Talk, "Aquatic Products in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," by Soichi Saito.
7:20 National Chorus: "Clouds Over Mountains."
8:00 Military Hour: Samurai Story Monologue by Hakuryu Kanda.
9:00 News; Taka Trio Band's Chamber Music.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

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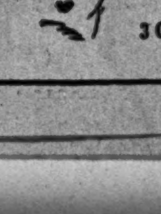

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TRADE BODY TO ACT WITH WIDE POWERS

Closer Contact Between Commerce Bureau, Trade Association Part of Changes

NEW TRADE ORDER DEFINED

Body Divided Into Four Bureaus, 13 Departments, 29 Sections

Wide powers are to be delegated to the Japan Foreign Trade Association, one of the key industrial and trade control organizations set up under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance, accompanying the structural readjustments to be shortly undertaken by the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The first part of the plan being studied by the Ministry is to expand and strengthen the Council Chamber of its General Affairs Bureau by having some officers of the Army and Navy in charge of industrial affairs take part in its deliberations; to change the structure of the Promotion Department so as to make adjustments in the affairs coming under the joint jurisdictions of the Promotion Department and the General Affairs Bureau and to reorganize the Foreign Trade Bureau in order to smooth the interchange of materials among the co-prosperity sphere countries.

Unity Aimed At

The second part of the plan being considered is to make readjustments in the affairs which fall under the jurisdictions of both the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Finance Ministry, so that foreign exchange that is under the jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry may be taken over by the Commerce and Industry Ministry for the sake of unity in foreign trade administration.

Readjustments in the affairs of the Foreign Trade Bureau will involve readjustments in the relationship between the Bureau and the Japan Foreign Trade Association, to which much authority is to be invested.

Since the conclusion of the alliance with Germany and Italy on September 27, 1940, Japan's foreign trade has undergone a change of historic magnitude. Not only has trade with Europe stopped on account of the European War and world-wide trade reduced due to exchange controls but the world has been definitely split in two: the Axis and anti-Axis camps. Japan's dependence on the United States and Britain, which had formed the keynote of its trade policy, could not but be uprooted. The blind trade policy which had no planned system and aimed solely at the acquisition of foreign money, could not but be fundamentally reconsidered. From laissez-faire prior to the China Affair, our trade policy had to pass to controls and then to a highly-planned system. The reasons that have created the necessity to unify and place on a highly-planned basis the foreign trade of this country are as follows:

Money of Little Use

(1) No matter how much Japan should promote the export trade and acquire foreign exchange, it is no longer possible to import the goods it needs at will by means of foreign currency acquired in this way. The European War and Japan's alliance with Germany and Italy have created many enemies for Japan and such enemies have placed their exports under severe restrictions so that Japan can no longer obtain the materials its industries require. This has made it necessary for Japan to exercise State guidance in regard to the selection of the countries with which we are to deal and in regard to the materials we are to import. A barter system with emphasis on the materials we urgently need has become necessary.

(2) Foreign trade has come to be conditioned by international politics. Having decided to throw off the fetters of economic dependence on the United States and Britain, it has become necessary for Japan to control foreign trade in line with the policy of establishing a sphere of co-prosperity in Greater East Asia. At the same time, occasion has become more frequent for using foreign trade as an instrument of diplomacy.

(3) Foreign trade has come to be inseparably bound up with the material mobilization program of the Government.

(4) It has become necessary to bank up reserve strength for post-war competition. Although it is not to be imagined that the keynote of world trade would revert to laissez-faire as before the China Affair, it is obvious that after the war the various nations of the world will endeavor with redoubled energy to capture the world market. In order to make Japan fit for that struggle, its foreign trade structure at home must be strengthened, the smaller industrialists combined and their products improved.

Exchange Transferred

In order to place foreign trade on a planned basis, namely, to establish a new structure therein, the Government has undertaken to unify trade administration by transferring the branch offices of the Finance Ministry Foreign Exchange Bureau to the Commerce and Industry Ministry and expanding the Foreign Trade Bureau and to organize various control agencies among private organizations. For instance, in regard to trade within the yen bloc a Japan Federation of East Asia Exporters' and Importers' Association has been established and in regard to trade with third countries, a Japan Foreign Trade Promotion Company. Export manufacturing materials' distribution companies and Southern Waters Foreign Trade Association and the like also have been organized at the instance of the Government.

As, however, various defects have come to be noted in the existing foreign trade control structure, a Japan Foreign Trade Association has been established to remedy those defects and to prosecute a unitary and planned trade policy.

Although established under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance, the term control association, which is used for all other commercial and industrial organizations founded under the same ordinance, has been expressly avoided because the word control is liable to be misunderstood abroad.

Under a president, the presidency now being held by Saburo Nango, formerly president of the Japan Foreign Trade Promotion Company, the company is divided into four bureaus: general affairs, planning, East Asia and southern regions.

Structure of Body

The general affairs bureau is subdivided into three departments: general affairs, facilities and information. The general affairs department has four sections, namely, secretariate, business, accounting and audit; the facilities department, two sections: domestic and foreign. The information department is not further subdivided.

The planning bureau comprises four departments: planning, West Asia, America and Europe-Africa. The planning department has three sections: business, planning and research.

The East Asia bureau is made up of three departments: first, having five sections: business, planning, research, special accounting and transportation; second including five sections: export textiles, export machinery and metals, export agricultural and marine products, export chemicals and export sundries and third comprising two sections: first import and second import.

The southern regions bureau is subdivided into three departments: first, having three sections: business, planning and transportation; second, French Indo-China and Thailand and third, three sections: Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines and Borneo, and Australia and other regions.

The Association is composed of various foreign trade associations and their federations; companies exercising control over exports, companies controlling imports; organizations controlling imports or exports and the main importers and exporters. Designation of the Commerce and Industry Ministry is required for membership and, as a matter of principle, individual firms are not permitted to join. Exceptions have been made in the case of the Mitsui Bussan, Mitsubishi Shoji and the like, because they are too big to be considered as mere single juridical persons.

Loss of Dutch East Indies Rubber Supply Will Seriously Upset U.S. Defense Program

As a result of the loss of the Dutch East Indies which comes next only to the British Malaya in the production of rubber, the United States and Great Britain will suffer seriously from the lack of this important strategic material, reports the Nippon Kogyo Shinbun Wednesday.

According to the industrial paper, the enemy's so-called 1943 offensive against this country will be nothing more than delusion without rubber considered vitally necessary for the conduct of modern warfare.

Great Britain, deprived of the supply routes of rubber from the southern regions, has no alternative but to ask the United States for this important strategic material, continues the paper doubting the capacity of the United States on which Great Britain intends to depend.

Despite the frantic efforts being made for increased rubber production and measures taken for placing restraint on the civilian consumption of rubber, the United States of America will not be in a position to attain self-sufficiency in this material and the aid to Great Britain is out of the question, points out the paper quoting the American press.

Even on the assumption that the United States has in stock at present 725,000 tons of rubber as reported by the American papers, the stock will not last for more than a year, states the paper, in view of the ever-increasing demand for rubber in munition industries.

Years will be required before the United States can obtain crude rubber by means of a plan now being worked out to cultivate rubber trees in Central and South American countries, further continues the paper. Another plan for the increased production of rubber is the extention of the synthetic rubber plants now in operation.

That the United States cannot expect much of this plan, too, is clearly seen in the wishful thinking betrayed by the planner himself that the United States would be able to drive Japanese influence out of the southern regions by the end of 1943 to acquire rubber once more from that part of the world, concludes the paper.

RICH PEARL FISHING IN WEST AUSTRALIA

Former Japanese Consul Spoke On Centers Where Many Countrymen Live

West coast towns of Australia such as Broome have been subjected to fierce raids by the Imperial Naval air aces turning the blood of Australians cold with consternation. On the other hand the United States and Australian troops, in their last effort, reportedly landed upon French New Caledonia, Kojiro Honma, Japanese consul in Sydney some decade ago and who is intimately acquainted with both places, described them to the Osaka Asahi at the Takarazuka Hotel as follows on Friday night:

"Though a small town of 2,000 people Broome is an important point on the west coast of Australia, being a center of pearl fishing," said Mr. Honma. "There are also extensive ranches to the back of the town, where large scale cattle breeding is conducted. It is one of the three outstanding pearl fishing centers, the other two being Thursday Island and Port Darwin. Although the pearl fishing industry is capitalized mostly by white men, the actual pearl fishing is being monopolized by Japanese who sail out in their ships into the distant ocean remaining on the seas from two to three months. The port displays great animation upon their return with rich hauls of pearls.

Many Japanese Residents

"There was an air base in Broome as early as 10 years ago, linking the town with Port Darwin through the air. Recently the service was extended to Timor. Permanent Japanese residents of the town numbered as many as 300. In addition there were about 800 Japanese contract laborers who all lived on the best of terms among themselves. They had a very capable Japanese Society under fine management which looked after the affairs of the Japanese carefully. The Society maintained a good library and a fencing hall for the training and education of Japanese. With the commencement of the War Japanese were reportedly treked to the southern part of Australia in a mass exodus about whose well-being I cannot but be very anxious.

"French New Caledonia, on which the United States and Australian troops landed, situated about 1,000 miles off the east of Australia, is an island about one-half the size of Taiwan. It has a population of about 50,000 persons, 10,000 of whom are British and French, the rest Melanesians mostly. Some 300 are said to be of convict origin. The island is known as the second largest nickel producing center of the world, the quality of which is of special value, being without arsenic. During the World War I, 25 Japanese miners immigrated there on a contract labor basis, but as a result of devaluation of the Franc they were unable to return home upon the expiration of their term of contract and were compelled to seek subsistence in Noumea, the capital of the island. Some of them subsequently turned out to be shop keepers, photographers, tailors, etc. The majority of them were men.

"The island also has high military importance, being a stepping stone between Australia and Hawaii."

TO FORM COMMITTEE FOR NEW STRUCTURE

Medium and Small-Scale Industries to Be Under Unified Control

For the furtherance of Japan's capacity to carry out the current war with the United States and the British Empire through the early establishment of a new structure for small-scale manufacturers and traders, the Government has decided to create within the Planning Board a Committee on Policy for Medium and Small-Scale Industries, it was announced by the Board of Information Tuesday.

The new office will be embodied in the Government policy toward the new structure for smaller manufacturers and traders which was adopted at the meeting of the Cabinet Council held Tuesday morning at the Premier's official residence. The new decision is attracting wide attention among economic leaders who interpret it as showing a firm determination on the part of the Government toward the realization of the renovation of industries. The announcement is very significant, they opine, because of the fact that some businessmen are pointing out the fact that it is unnecessary to push ahead the consolidation of small manufacturers and dealers. Referring to this point, the Board of Information says in the same announcement that industrial rationalization is necessary not only to win the war but to maintain Japan's defense strength in post-war days.

Unified Control

The creation of the new committee will be designed to place under a unified control administration the small-scale industries which had been in charge of the Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, and Welfare Ministries. Although the committee is expected definitely to sponsor the reorganization move, care will be taken to prevent it from affecting the families of soldiers and those who have sacrificed their lives for the cause of the war. The People's Rehabilitation Bank will function to the utmost to facilitate industrial rationalization.

The excerpt of the announcement made by the Board of Information reads as follows:

"It was in 1940 that the People's Rehabilitation Bank was set up in accordance with the Government's policy toward the medium and small-scale industries shaped in October the same year. Hitherto importance had been attached, in the policy, to the relief of those which were hit by shortage of materials, unfavorable overseas trade, price-fixing and other economic control measures of the authorities. As a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the shifting of the industries to the structure most suitable for the execution of hostilities has become urgently necessary, because modern warfare is a total one and economic strength is one of the factors in the capacity to carry on war.

"On the hasty conclusion that owing to the brilliant achievements in the War of Greater East Asia important resources in the southern regions will be supplied in abundance at any moment, some people reportedly consider that it has already become unnecessary to reorganize the medium and small-scale industries. A domestic structure that ensures final victory must be realized so as to concentrate the whole strength of the nation upon the accomplishment of the war objectives. The present condition of the medium and small-scale industries, however, is not suitable for the fulfilment of this mission and also that Japan, as a leader of East Asia, must strive toward the mutual prosperity of all nations in Greater East Asia."

PRINCIPLES DRAFTED FOR SOUTH FISHERIES

Policies Formulated for Sphere Farm and Aquatic Development

The Southern Agriculture and Fishery Institute, at the general meeting held Tuesday at the Central Union of Cooperative Society Building, Tokyo, drafted a basic principle for the development of agriculture and the fishing industry of the southern area, and submitted it to the Premier and other authorities concerned for suggestion, reports the Asahi. The Institute was recently created after the consolidation of three leading civilian organizations, namely, the Central Agriculture Cooperative Society, the Central Forestry Cooperative Society and the Southern Aquatic Council, and will act as a civilian brain trust for agriculture and the aquatic industry in the formulation of policies for the development of the southern area. The propositions submitted to the authorities are summed up as follows:

1. Basic principles for agricultural development of the southern area: In formulating any plan for agricultural development of the southern area the vision of Greater East Asia as a whole should always be remembered inasmuch as the southern area is inseparable from the entire Co-Prosperity Sphere. Any plan should be based on the Japanese agricultural policy the fundamental principle of which lies in the establishment of stronger self-sufficiency in vital farm products and procuring requisite manpower, the two indispensable factors for bolstering the defense structure of Japan and the entire Greater East Asia.

Diet Studied

The "right products in right localities" should be the guiding principle. Efforts should not be confined to the procuring of staple foodstuffs for the southern area only, but should be directed toward the supply of diet needs for the entire Greater East Asia Sphere.

Allocation of the agrarian population of the southern area should be governed by the requirements of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

2. Basic principle for the aquatic industry development of the southern area: The southern area aquatic industry policy should be governed by the Japanese aquatic industry policy which knows the waters of the eastern hemisphere in its entire scope, and should cooperate in the promotion of the economic well-being of the people of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and its defense.

A Greater East Asia Aquatic Products Research Agency should be founded for the investigation of aquatic resources, demand and supply and fishery systems prevailing in the sphere.

Measures should be adopted for the protection and guidance of Japanese operating coastal fisheries.

Experience and initiative of pelagic fishery should be respected, and this branch of fishing should be subjected to a license system.

Guiding Fishing Settlements

As one phase of the construction of the southern area, fishermen should be helped to emigrate under national guidance to plant Japanese fishing colonies in various parts of the southern area.

License system should govern markets for aquatic products to keep them under strict supervision.

Apart from the above proposal submitted to the authorities the Southern Agriculture and Fishery Institute further proposed the creation of departments of agriculture and fishery within the Greater East Asia Construction Council responsible for the formulation of basic plans for development of the respective industries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. In the formulation of such plans, the Institute requests, authorities should fully avail themselves of the experience and knowledge of civilian organizations concerned.

GUIDANCE OFFICES OPENED FOR LABOR ADJUSTMENT

Vocational Services Now Number 539 Throughout The Country

With all the necessary arrangements having been completed by the Welfare Ministry for the smooth operation of the Labor Adjustment Regulations and other ordinances relative to labor mobilization, 113 vocational guidance offices were newly opened all over the country from Tuesday, reports the Nippon Kogyo Shinbun Tuesday.

In connection with an increase in the number of offices some revision and change have been made in the mechanism of the institution, of which salient points follow:

1. Labor guidance offices established in 16 leading cities including Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Fukuoka, were abolished.

2. In the two districts of Tokyo and Osaka central vocational guidance offices were established in addition to the present offices.

3. An increase of some 3,000 officials was made to cope with the volume of business to be boosted with the increase of offices.

Hitherto, 365 vocational guidance offices served the general public and 79 offices unskilled labor. With the present increase, however, the vocational offices number 539 in all throughout the country.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 11
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,895,411
Over Issues	195,411
Deposits	666,155
Loans	552,247

War Prisoners Exempt From Freezing Rules In Regard to Wages

Exemptions of prisoners of war from the permit stipulations of the Foreigners' Transactions Control Regulations are provided in General License No. 77 issued by the Finance Ministry Wednesday. All economic transactions that prisoners of war interned by the Japanese Army are to conduct will be subject to the permit stipulations of the assets-freezing ordinance but money in their possessions, wages or salaries paid to them and the like are to be deposited as bank or postal savings or converted into Government bonds, savings bonds or patriot bonds as much as possible, so that the only permission required in such cases will be that of the director of the internment camp.

FULL POWER NEEDED IN DEFENSE ECONOMY

Colonel Okada Speaks on Aircraft, Shipping in Warring Countries

Viewing the War of Greater East Asia from the standpoint of defense economy, Colonel Kikuzaburo Okada, of the Organization Bureau of the War Ministry, stresses the necessity for gaining command over the sea as well as the air in the prosecution of the current war. In an article entitled, "The War of Greater East Asia and Defense Economic Power" appearing in the Yomiuri Wednesday, the Colonel dwelt on the aircraft and shipping industries in warring nations as vitally important for mastery over air and sea.

Although the colonel refrains from disclosing the concrete productivity capacity, he states that Japan has one of the leading aircraft industries in the world and its productive capacity has increased more than 10 times as compared with the period just preceding the outbreak of the China affair.

Further commenting on the aircraft industries of the world the colonel points out that the Soviet aircraft industries were dealt a severe blow due to German attacks and that their aircraft manufacturing capacity is dwindling to half that before the outbreak of German-Soviet hostilities, while almost the same can be said of the British aircraft industries as a result of the German bombing of Coventry, one of the leading industrial cities in the south of England. However, the aircraft industries of the United States cannot be made light of, warns the colonel, in view of the fact that that country is aiming at an annual production of 100,000 planes.

However, this country does not need to fear the United States production capacity, states the colonel pointing out the weakness of the United States aircraft industries. According to the colonel, the United States must obtain bauxite from South America or from Dutch New Guinea to manufacture alumina. Then this alumina has to be turned into aluminum on the west coast. Aluminum must again be transferred to the east coast where duralmin is manufactured out of it. The duralmin is used in the aircraft industries centered around Los Angeles. The weak points of the United States will be doubly enhanced when the submarine activities of the Axis Powers are taken into consideration together with the fact that with mastery over the air by this country the United States will have no means of transporting manufactured planes.

Turning to the shipping problem, the colonel further states that maritime transportation capacity is a vitally important factor for the execution of the war.

The position shipping occupies in the defense economy of this country is particularly important when the fact is taken into consideration that the main parts of the industries of this country located on the main island must be furnished with coal from the outside, namely from Kyushu, Hokkaido, Karafuto, Manchoukuo and North China, continues the colonel, stating further that iron ore and cereals in the Co-Prosperity Sphere will also require a vast number of bottoms for transportation.

However, the shipping condition of this country is far better than anticipated, asserts the colonel, concluding that now idle motorboats can be utilized with the apprehension regarding oil vanishing, and Japanese shipping lost in the military operations being unexpectedly small and shipping bottoms captured by Japan amounting to much more than at first thought. Moreover shipbuilding facilities in the occupied areas can be utilized by this country.

INTEREST ACCRUES TO TEXTILE STOCKS

Unrest in Anti-Axis Camp Makes for Stimulated Bull Campaign

Fiber industrials were the most interesting wares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday with their quotation continuing to move upward. No noticeable change, however, was seen in the bourse issue, nor in the shippings.

News concerning the unrest in the anti-Axis camp following the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies greatly stimulated the bull campaign which appeared on the floor Tuesday in favorable reaction to the Japanese victory in the erstwhile Dutch colony. The spurred buying sentiment, however, was slightly damped by the Board of Information announcement that the Government will more actively sponsor the rationalization of the medium and small-scale industries to win the war.

On the long-term market, Daito Spinning opened at ¥45.90 in the afternoon session but rose by ¥1.80 by the closing of the session. An advance of ¥0.20 was seen in Kureha Spinning and ¥0.40 in Tokyo Rayon. On the short-term market, however, a downward tendency pervaded almost all spinnings except Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, which stepped up by ¥0.10 in the afternoon.

The tone of dockyards was cheerful in the long-term section. Ishikawajima Shipbuilding, new, was up ¥0.10; and Hakodate Dock also ¥0.10.

Closing quotations of major wares on the short-term market follow: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.00; N.Y.K., ¥106.30; its new, ¥92.00; Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥155.30; its new, ¥99.30; and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥92.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.3	....	....	68.0
Do, new (25)	....	....	....	38.6
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.9	....	....	158.7
Do, new (25)	99.6	d .1	100.3	100.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	104.3	....
Do, new (37½)	....	u .1	94.0	94.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.6	u .4	36.2	37.4
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	75.7	76.2

Second Section

N. Y. K. (50)	108.2	d1.2	108.8	107.4
Do, new (37½)	93.1	d .9	93.8	92.9
O. S. K. (50)	99.2	d .2	99.5	99.7
Do, new (37½)	84.5	d .7	85.1	97.8
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.2	....	....	83.1
Do, new (25)	54.2	u .1	....	54.8
Uraga Dock (50)	87.1	u .1	....	88.1
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	101.6	d .3	....	103.0
Hitachi Works (50)	75.5	d .4	74.1	74.1

Third Section

Japan Fat (50)	63.2	d .1	63.4	64.0
Japan Soda (25)	30.8	....	....	31.1
Japan Oil (50)	79.7	d .1	....	79.4
Karafuto Oil (50)	50.7	d .5	....	52.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.65	106.65	106.60	106.65
Second 5%	106.55	106.55	106.55	106.55
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.3	131.3	131.0	131.0
N. Y. K., old	107.4	107.4	106.8	-06.3
N. Y. K., new	92.6	92.6	92.4	92.0
Kanegafuchi Spin.	155.2	155.2	155.1	155.3
Do, new	99.8	99.8	99.5	99.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	93.0	93.0	92.9	92.7
Osaka Stock, new	71.6	71.6	71.6	71.5
S. M. Railway	70.1	70.2	70.1	70.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.1	101.2	101.1	101.3
Hitachi Works	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.1
Japan Steel Tube	74.2	74.2	74.1	74.0
Japan Oil	79.0	79.0	78.9	79.0
Japan Mining	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1
Manchurian Ind	58.3	58.3	58.2	58.2

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.0	— .90
N.Y.K., new, short-term	92.0	—1.40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.3	+2.30
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.52	— .01
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.65	same

RESOURCES REALIZED BY SPHERE PROGRAM

Greater Part of Riches of Southern Areas Now in Hands Of Japanese

With unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies on March 9 to the Japanese as a turning point in the current war, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere construction program has attained actual realization with the rich natural resources at the disposal of the Japanese, states the Nikkan Kogyo Tuesday in surveying the resources contained in the sphere.

Except those resources in British India and Australia almost all in the sphere have come into Japanese hands to be developed, and the Japanese industries are required to make an epoch-making expansion in their productive capacity, which is necessary for the completion of the constructive war to be fought in parallel with armed warfare.

Sphere's Natural Resources

The following are the lists of natural resources in the Co-Prosperity Sphere quoted by the paper on the basis of the investigation made by the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute.

Mineral resources (Unit, 1,000 tons):

	Output	Year	Ratio against the world output (%)
Crude oil	10,691	1939	3.4
Coal	114,198	1933	9.2
Iron ore	6,975	1936	8.9
Rock phosphate	1,596	1937	10.7
Sulphur	200	1936	7.9
Manganese ore	611	1937	20.2
Copper ore	155	1938	7.5
Lead ore	394	1938	22.0
Zinc ore	307	1938	16.5
Tin ore	110	1938	67.1
Bauxite ore	243	1937	6.3
Chromium ore	65	1936	13.8
Nickel ore	8	1938	7.5
Tungsten ore	14,903	1938	63.0
Antimony ore	15,976	1937	38.4
Quicksilver	0.004	1937	1.9
Molybdenum ore	0.051	1936	0.6
Rice	134,919	1936	95.1
Wheat	35,119	1938	21.5
Barley	13,391	1936	33.1
Indian corn	34,397	1936	36.4
Soy bean	11,159	1936	92.3
Peanuts	5,961	1936	72.7
Copra	1,780	1938	95.8
Cane sugar	7,714	1937-38	44.7
Raw cotton	1,755	1937-38	21.2
Wool	639	1938	38.4
Jute	1,724	1938	99.8
Manila hemp	165	1938	100.0
Rubber	910	1938	93.3
Tea	485	1937	93.0
Tobacco	1,527	1937	71.2

Bill Clearings

March 11
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	218,102	99,240
Balance	46,062	18,270

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1942

The Second Victory Day

Today we celebrate Victory Day once again. Hardly three weeks have gone by since we celebrated the First Victory Day proclaimed on the occasion of the fall of Singapore. Now today has been set aside as the Second National Celebration Day to commemorate the unconditional surrender of the enemy forces in the Netherlands East Indies.

Despite the short interval of time which has elapsed since the last celebration, it is eminently fitting and proper that we celebrate again. It is not often that any nation can have the privilege of observing two such epoch-making events as the toppling of the major stronghold of the British Empire and the surrender of the Dutch empire in the East. Such events deserve to be observed with due attention and form. The significance of the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies and the brilliant achievement of our Army in bringing about this situation dictate that the celebration be carried out with all possible appreciation and ardor.

The very magnitude of the achievements which the Imperial Forces are attaining with such startling frequency so surpasses the comprehension of the average person that it becomes easy to become callous and to take too much for granted. It must be constantly remembered that these awe-inspiring results have been made possible only at tremendous cost in material and spiritual preparation.

If the celebration of Victory Day is to be of any real significance, we should make it less a day of rejoicing and congratulations than a day of religious consecration—a consecration inspired by the noble sacrifice of those who, falling on the field of battle, have already given their all. In view of the importance and magnitude of the task remaining before us, of building up a better and more prosperous Greater Asia, we can indeed do no less. Victory Day should be pre-eminently the day for the renewed realization of our responsibilities.

End of the Dutch Empire

The unconditional surrender of the Allied forces on the island of Java on March 9 means the virtual end of the Dutch empire. Not only does it mean the loss of the Netherlands East Indies; it means that Holland itself and all its imperial glory has now faded from this earth. The Dutch empire is now nothing more than a memory, and as spectacular as that memory may be, there are countless thousands who will curse it to each one who will try to glorify it.

The Dutch empire was at least stupendous, although it hardly deserved to be called magnificent. Starting as seventeen little provinces under the rule of the Spanish Hapsburgs, the Dutch in the late 17th century wrested their freedom from the then most powerful empire in the world and immediately set out themselves to carve out one of the largest and richest empires the world has ever seen, stretching out their tentacles to both the Americas and to Asia.

If the rule of the Dutch had been in the least noble and altruistic, the sheer size of their undertaking would have made it deserving of being regarded as one of the most magnificent achievements in the history of mankind. Unfortunately, however, the Dutch distinguished themselves chiefly by their avarice, mercilessly exploiting the millions who had been brought under their control. The so-called "culture system" invented by the Dutch administrators in Java was one of the most ingenious, but at the same time one of the most inhumane, systems of forced labor ever seen in all history. So cruel and pitiless were the Dutch administrators that even some of their own number who possessed some vestige of human conscience were revolted by the whole system, as evidenced by the famous novel "Max Havelaar" written anonymously by a Dutch official in condemnation of the regime.

In later years, the Dutch unquestionably did introduce reforms which gave them a reputation for honesty and efficiency. But although tempered with intelligent selfishness which dictated moderation, the Dutch never lost sight of their main object which was exploitation. The unearned income which the Dutch drained away from the Indies to the homeland and the undeveloped state of the welfare of the native inhabitants stands as irrefutable proof of the parasitic nature of the Dutch rule over the Indies.

Even in later years, the Dutch were never distinguished by broad statesmanship. Blinded by the lust for immediate profit, the Dutch failed to see the trend of the times in a broad perspective. The most spectacular example is the action of the Netherlands Government with respect to the War of Greater East Asia. If the Netherlands Government had only realized the natural position of the Indies as a part of Greater East Asia and had cooperated in the constructive policies of the other nations of this area, the Dutch would today still be exercising their rule over the Indies. But the Dutch short-sightedly allowed themselves to be made the cat's-paw of Britain and the United States with the result that in the end the Dutch lost everything.

Few people will regret the passing of the Dutch control of the Indies. The Dutch possessions in the Indies were fifty-eight times the size of the home country and the exploited population numbered eight times the population of Holland. Thanks to the exploitation of this vast area and population, the Dutch have for centuries continued to enjoy undeserved ease and prosperity while denying advantages to the people of the area who should have been the recipients of the benefits. Unable to offer beneficent leadership to the people they controlled, the Dutch have refused to allow anyone to provide that leadership. At last, however, the dog-in-the-manger policy of the Netherlands has come to an end. With the empire gone and the homeland under the occupation of Germany, the Netherlands in all its parts has now passed into the shadows.

Japan, who has succeeded to the possessions of the Netherlands, has repeatedly affirmed its aim as that of helping all the peoples of Greater East Asia to enjoy peace and prosperity and to develop in the direction of their rightful national destinies. The now emancipated peoples of the East Indies can be congratulated on the good fortune which has now come to them. It is to be hoped that Japan, conscious of her responsibility, will never allow herself to yield to the temptation of following in the footsteps of Holland but will forever, as now, hold aloft the ideal of striving for the welfare of all mankind.

ANGLO-U.S. TYRANNICAL POLICY TOWARD EAST ASIA FAR-SIGHTED

University President Recalls Fukuzawa's Patriotism In Chaotic Days of Meiji Restoration

BY DR. SHINZO KOIZUMI
President of Keio University

Chuo Koron,
March issue, 1942

The graduation ceremony of Keio University was held on December 26, 1941. Early in the morning that day the fall of Hongkong was announced by all Tokyo papers. In my address to the graduates, therefore, I spoke a few words about the remarkable fact that Yukichi Fukuzawa, founder of Keio University, predicted the fate of Hongkong 80 years ago when he was a young man of only 29 years of age.

In the second year of Bunkyu (1862), Mr. Fukuzawa, who was attached to the suite of attendants to the Shogun's envoy to Europe, left Shinagawa on board a British warship, which on its way to Europe, touched at Hongkong, giving Mr. Fukuzawa an excellent chance to observe innumerable instances of British tyranny under which the innocent people of China were groaning. He says in the record of his journey that Hongkong must be restored into the hands of the Asiatics some day.

Joy Over Hongkong Fall

But, could he foresee the capture of Hongkong by the Imperial troops of Japan today? Probably not. I remember having read somewhere a saying that "ancestors think and posterity realize." The Japanese people of today have done a deed much greater than Mr. Fukuzawa would have imagined 80 years ago. When Japan finally defeated China in the war of 1894-95, he regretted that he could not share with his deceased friends the great joy over Japan's brilliant victory over China. In the same way, we regret today that we are unable to share with our Mr. Fukuzawa the great joy over the fall of Hongkong.

The following is a reproduction, in an abridged form, of my address to the graduates of Keio University with which institution I have been connected for a long time.

Recently, the patriotic activities of Yukichi Fukuzawa are much talked about in various communities in connection with the Sino-Japanese War, as well as the disputes between Japan and Chosen, which gave rise to the Sino-Japanese War. According to Mr. Fukuzawa, however, Japan's international activities of those days only marked its appearance in the world's area of diplomacy, where, he says, Japan is destined to protect the Eastern nations from the invasion of Western Powers.

Military Strength Vital

Mr. Fukuzawa says in his "Heiron" (An Essay on Armament—written in 1882) that "The relations between one nation and another cannot be adjusted by means of laws and reason, the only means available therefore being powerful armaments. Of wealth and military strength, the latter is more important." He says also in his "Jiji Shogen" (My Humble Opinion on Current Events—written in 1881) that "Japan must be powerful enough not only to protect itself, but also to execute its duties to maintain peace in the Orient as the leader of all Asiatic nations."

In the days toward the end of the Yedo period, the Eastern penetration by Western Powers was going on at high speed, and India, Malaya, the South Sea Islands and China, one after another, were placed under the influence of the invading nations. Japan was also exposed to their invasion and Mr. Fukuzawa was troubled about the fate of Japan. He says in his autobiography:

"In the chaotic days of the Restoration, I was extremely pessimistic about the future of our country, because it was highly doubtful whether or not it would ever attain perfect independence. Throughout the country, I could not find a far-sighted person with whom I could discuss the future of our beloved fatherland. Meantime, foreign invasion was imminent and I was anxious about the fate of my sons and grandsons who might groan under foreign oppression." (Page 192 of Fukuzawa's Autobiography.)

Encouraged by Policy

Things, however, developed along a much brighter course than anticipated. Under the guidance of the Imperial Government of Meiji, Japan started its march along a healthy course clothing its civilization with the material civilization of the Occident. Mr. Fukuzawa was greatly encouraged by the far-sighted policy of the Meiji Government and renewed his efforts to popularize new thoughts among the Japanese masses. He devoted his efforts to the cultivation of the spirit of independence. He says in his "Gakumon no Susume" (Encouragement of Learning), of which 3,400,000 copies were sold in the five years beginning in 1872, that "Those lacking in the spirit of independence have no sincere love of their country."

Mr. Fukuzawa wrote in 1875 "A Brief Essay on Civilization," in 1878, "A Popular Essay on A Nation's Rights"; and in 1881 "My Humble Opinion on Current Events." Those essays were solely intended for the extension of Japan's national rights. In a chapter in his "Brief Essay on Civilization" Mr. Fukuzawa says "No Japanese citizen must take his breakfast until after asking himself whether or not Japan's independence has been secured." This shows how deeply he was concerned about the fate of his beloved fatherland. He was keenly aware of the paramount necessity of armaments. He says in his "Humble opinion on Current Events," "Diplomatic activities of a nation always require the support of its military strength"; he says in his "Popular Essay on A Nation's Rights," "Guns and shells are not intended for the maintenance of right reasons, but for the creation of claims unfounded on any fact."

Discovered Tyrannical Policy

It may appear to careless observers that Mr. Fukuzawa went too far when he expressed such opinions as stated above. But, we are surprised by the fact that he had already discovered in those days the tyrannical policy the Western Powers were following against Eastern nations.

Up to recent years, many people here regarded Commodore Perry of America, by whose request Japan opened its national doors to the world in 1855, as Japan's great benefactor. Mr. Fukuzawa, however, was displeased with the insolent manner in which Commodore Perry demanded the opening of Japan's national doors. He says in one of his celebrated works, "Commodore Perry should have visited our country without being accompanied by other warships. But he was so insolent as to visit our country with a fleet of four warships, with the obvious intention of threatening and intimidating us."

Mr. Fukuzawa pointed out the fact the foreigners never regarded colored people as human beings on an equal footing, just as the Christians never treated the heathens as their equals. He says in another book that the foreign people never feel the sting of conscience in invading Eastern countries, because they regard the colored races as something below mankind.

Anglo-U.S. Fateful Idea

Some foreigners are very gentle and refined in manners as individuals. But, as members of a foreign nation, all of them are very rude and insolent toward colored people. It is noticeable that Mr. Fukuzawa paid special attention to the hateful idea of discrimination entertained by the Anglo-American peoples against Eastern nations.

In another chapter of his "Brief Essay on Civilization," Mr. Fukuzawa gives a warning to all people of his beloved country against the imminent invasion of Western nations, saying, "India, Persia, Java and the Sandwich Islands have thus fallen victims to the Western Powers. So far, our country has been spared. But, it may follow in the wake of other Eastern nations anytime."

Mr. Fukuzawa wrote this famous essay in 1875. Since then, things have developed in strict accordance with the prediction of this celebrated scholar and statesman. The Sandwich Islands literally lost their independence in 1898, while China has been practically transformed into the colonies of several Western Powers.

Great Danger Discovered

"If you love your fatherland, you must study the history of the world and meditate over the sad fate of other Eastern nations," says Mr. Fukuzawa. Being a man of learning and foresight, he could easily discover the great danger to which Japan was exposed at the time of the Imperial Restoration even before he traveled abroad. It is undeniable, however, that his field of vision was considerably broadened thanks to his visits to foreign countries. Here, I feel it opportune that I should speak just a few words about his trips abroad.

Yukichi Fukuzawa went abroad three times. The first trip was made in the first year of Manen (1860) when he visited America; the second was in the second and third years of Bunkyu (1861-62) when he visited Europe; the third and last trip abroad was made in the third year of Keio (1867) when he revisited America.

His first visit to America was made on board the warship Kanrin Maru of the Shogunate Government, which was the first Japanese ship that ever crossed the Pacific. The ship, after a voyage of 37 days, arrived at San Francisco on February 26, 1860, and returned to Japan on May 5 that year via Honolulu.

During a few weeks' stay at San Francisco, Fukuzawa observed various things there embodying the material civilization of the West at its best, including fine roads, magnificent store buildings illumination system, splendid dockyards, iron and gold mines, etc. It seems, however, that Mr. Fukuzawa paid little attention during his first visit to America to the great danger involved in the foreign policy of that country.

Extended Tour Abroad

His second trip abroad was made on board a British warship which, having left Shinagawa on December 23, 1861, arrived at Suez on February 20 of the following year. The Suez Canal was not opened at that time, so Mr. Fukuzawa proceeded to Alexandria over land, where he boarded another foreign boat and arrived at Marseilles on March 5. Then he visited France, Britain, Holland, Germany, Russia, Spain and Portugal in the order named. After a stay of six months in Europe, he left Lisbon on board a French warship and returned to Shinagawa, Japan, on December 10 via Alexandria, Suez, Aden and Hongkong.

During this trip Mr. Fukuzawa observed more things than he had in his first trip. He saw the great difference in the national strength between a Western nation and Japan. He observed many instances of Western despotism under which many Eastern nations were groaning. During his sojourn at Hongkong on his way to Europe, he saw to his great indignation how the British officials there were maltreating the innocent people of China. He says in the diary of his visit to Europe that the British nation must be forced some day to pay dearly for their wrongs against the innocent natives of Asia. This is the reason I heartily wished that I could have shared the great joy with Mr. Fukuzawa over the fall of Hongkong.

Victory in Hawaii and Malaya

The fall of Hongkong was successively followed by the fall of Manila and Malaya, and now Burma and Australia are trembling. Who, 80 years ago, could have imagined such a bright development of affairs in the Orient? As to our glorious victory in the naval engagements of Hawaii and Malaya, no persons no matter how far-sighted, could have dreamed of it.

When Japan gained complete victory over China in 1895, Mr. Fukuzawa was in his 61st year, and he spoke before a number of his friends and students who had gathered to celebrate his birthday as follows:

"The great victory Japan has gained over China has infinitely elevated Japan's position in the world. Who, 30 or 40 years ago, could have imagined such a pleasant turn of things? I am almost overwhelmed with joy over the great expansion of Japan's national prestige. I even fancy myself in a dream!"

Regrets Inability to Share Joy

How often, therefore, have I talked together with my friends at Keio University, regretting our inability to impart to Mr. Fukuzawa our great joy over our brilliant victories in the numerous engagements on land and sea since December 8 last!

From the opinions of Yukichi Fukuzawa quoted herewith you may find it rather hard to draw a line of demarcation between this great scholar and statesman and an ordinary Samurai of an anti-foreign opinion. If so, you are committing a glaring mistake. They are as different as chalk from cheese. You must not forget the fact that Mr. Fukuzawa was the first man in Japan who urged the necessity of learning the strong points of Western civilization, namely—a knowledge of science and a spirit of independence. It goes without saying that Japan owes its wonderful development of late, to the knowledge of science and the spirit of independence which Japan learned from the Western Powers in the early days of Meiji.

AUSTRALIA ENCUMBERS MANDATORY QUESTIONS

Unwise and Insulting Attitude Toward Japan Recalled

By SHUN SAKURA

The recent bombing of Port Darwin should bring back to memory Australia's impolitic and insulting attitude toward Japan at the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919. Japan was one of the Allies during the last World War and convoyed the Australian troops safely to Europe. Yet this aspect of Japanese loyalty as an ally was never understood or appreciated by Australia upon termination of the war. Of course Australia had ample opportunity to change its policy vis-a-vis Japan since then, but Australia neglected to do so.

Australia unfortunately, was represented at the Versailles conference by William Morris Hughes, the then Premier. Hughes, a man of limited education and devoid of knowledge of Australia's history, was elected Premier by the labor element which held sway in Australia. Thus he owed it to labor to "keep Australia white" which slogan was carried literally even at the peace conference. What a pity that Australia could not have sent a worthier and more respectable delegate than Hughes.

Mandatory Question

When the question of mandatories for the former German possessions was being discussed, delegate Hughes opposed giving Japan any mandate. Lloyd George, as head of the British Empire Delegation, felt himself committed to the mandatory principle on account of the secret agreement he had with Japan concerning the German colonies north of the Equator. Moreover, Lloyd George had to bear in mind the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which was still effective at that time. Suave past-master in the art of diplomacy that he was, Lloyd George could not appease Hughes. Hughes contended that the Japanese must be kept out of Australia, and that the mother country was threatening the safety of Australia at the expense of the alliance.

Australia's position was that, since it had made great sacrifice in behalf of the British Empire, Australia should be entitled to have a say in preventing the Japanese from encroaching south of the Equator. In any case Japan, Hughes' objection notwithstanding, was

(Continued on Page 6)

JAPAN'S INFLUENCE, CONTRIBUTION TO CHINESE PRINTING ENORMOUS

Tremendous Advance and Notable Improvements Made In Art in Surpassing Western Technique

By KEISHU SANETOW

From Contemporary Japan,
February issue, 1942

Part II

The oldest extant specimen of printing in Japan is a printed copy of the Buddhist sutra, Dharani, which was dedicated by the Empress Suiko to a Buddhist pagoda in 765. This specimen of printing is indeed the oldest one in the world. The oldest existing specimen of printing in China is the one exhumed at Tunhuang in northwestern Kansu Province, which dates back to 869. The Japanese specimen is thus more than a century older than the Chinese one.

The art of printing has since then made steady progress in Japan. The Western art of printing, which prints in a larger volume and at a more rapid rate, was introduced into Japan much later than into China. In China, however, as already noted, this Western art was mostly used by Christian missionaries and not by the Chinese themselves. The result was that the Japanese preceded the Chinese by decades in adepting and fully utilizing the Western art of printing.

Master of Modern Art

Motoki Shozo of Nagasaki is given the credit for being the first to master the modern art of printing in Japan. As early as 1851 he started the manufacture of movable types in the Western style. He sent his agent to Ningpo to study the Western art of printing at the American Presbyterian Mission Press there. He also purchased a printing press from Shigeno Seisai of Satsuma, who had bought it at Shanghai.

Early in the Meiji era when William Gamble, chief technician of the American Presbyterian Mission Press, touched at Nagasaki on his way back to the United States upon the expiration of his term of employment with the mission, he was prevailed upon by Motoki to stay over in Nagasaki for some time to take charge of a course in printing which the latter had organized. After years of painstaking study, he succeeded in manufacturing Japanese types in the Western style. In the third year of the Meiji era (1870), he established printing offices in Osaka and Kyoto, and in the following year opened still another printing office in Shitaya Ward, Tokyo. This was the predecessor of the large and famous Tsukiji Type Foundry, established at Tsukiji, Tokyo, in 1873.

Prior to this, in the second year of the Keio era (1867), Kishida Ginko helped Dr. Hepburn, an American missionary, to complete a Japanese-English and English-Japanese Dictionary. As at that time there were no facilities for printing it in Japan, Kishida went with Dr. Hepburn to Shanghai, where they entrusted the work to the American Presbyterian Mission Press. After staying there for nine months, Kishida succeeded in producing the first Japanese-English and English-Japanese Dictionary to appear in this country. The first edition of this dictionary appeared in the third year of the Keio era (1868). The second edition, which was also printed by the American Presbyterian Mission Press at Shanghai appeared in 1872.

Well-Known Example

At that time, practically all Japanese publications were printed by this same American Presbyterian Mission Press at Shanghai. A well-known example was the so-called Satsuma Dictionary, another English-Japanese dictionary printed by the Mission Press, whose first edition appeared in 1869 and the second edition in 1871. The Wayei Tsugo Shokei (A Short Course in Japanese-English Correspondence by Shimada Tanenori and Eisen Yasukiyo, printed by the Mission Press in 1872, is still another example.

In the sixth year of the Meiji era (1873), however, when the Satsuma Dictionary went through its third edition, it was printed in Japan, thus marking the independence of Japan's printing enterprise.

In 1879 the Tsukiji Type Foundry of Tokyo sent an agent to Shanghai to engage skilled Chinese workmen to engrave Chinese characters on wooden blocks, the designs of which could be used in the manufacturing of metal types. Four years later, namely in 1883, the Tsukiji Type Foundry established a branch in Shanghai for the purpose of marketing Japanese-manufactured Chinese types. It took the Chinese another 20 years before they could manufacture Chinese types for themselves.

Handiworks of Chinese Style

The manufacture of printing machines in Japan can be traced back to 1876, when the Tsukiji Type Foundry started producing the first domestic-made machines. In the same year, when a world fair was held in Philadelphia in connection with the centennial anniversary of the independence of the United States, a small printing machine apparently manufactured by the Tsukiji Type Foundry was included among the many exhibits contributed by Japan. The exhibits of China and Japan seemed to have been a typical representation of the relative standards of the modern civilization then prevalent in the two countries. Li Kwei, a Chinese customs official who visited the Philadelphia Fair, complained that all the Chinese exhibits at the fair were of handiworks of the old Chinese style.

In contrast, he paid a tribute to the Japanese exhibits for their revelation of Japan's mastery of Western technique in the field of manufacturing. The Chinese official seemed to have been particularly pleased with the printing machine exhibited by the Japanese, which he described as a very elaborate one, manufactured by the Japanese through Western technique. Other small-sized machines manufactured in Japan attracted the attention of this official, who praised the Japanese lavishly for surpassing their Western teachers in making marvellous machines.

Since those days a tremendous advance has been made year by year in the art of printing in Japan. By 1890 both the Japanese Government offices and the various newspapers started using rotary printing machines. Keeping pace with the advance in printing machines, various notable improvements have been effected in printing methods and technique as well.

Sino-Japanese Cooperation

China's disastrous defeat in the war with Japan (1894-5) having opened its eyes to Japan's real strength and advancement, China began to hold up Japan as its model in the post-war period. The Chinese Government sent an increasingly large number of students to Japan, engaged numerous Japanese advisers to various Government offices, and acquired the services of many Japanese teachers for its schools and universities. Intercourse and trade between Japan and China became speedily brisk year by year.

Under these circumstances, it was but natural for printing and publishing circles of Japan to take a keen interest in China. Starting in 1898, rotary printing presses made in Japan at a cheaper cost than in Europe or America came to be exported to China in increasing numbers.

By 1902 the influence of the Chinese students who had been coming to Japan in large numbers since 1896 and who had time to master the Japanese language sufficiently came to be felt. Accordingly, several agencies or organizations for the translation of Japanese works into Chinese made their appearance, including an office for translation and compilation, an office for the translation of Japanese textbooks, an office for the translation of Japanese books into Chinese for the special convenience of Chinese students in Japan, and an official translation office for the Province of Hunan.

These organizations proceeded to translate a large number of Japanese works into Chinese, and significantly enough these translations were mostly printed in Tokyo instead of in Shanghai or in some other Chinese cities. The reasons were first, for the sake of convenience in proof-reading inasmuch as the translators were mostly living in Tokyo, and secondly, the fact that the printing of photographs, diagrams, and quotations in foreign languages could not be technically well executed in China as in Japan.

Closely Resembled in Style

During this heyday of Chinese student activity in Japan, more than a dozen magazines were published either by Chinese students in Japan or for their convenience. These magazines were far in advance of those published in China both as to quality and quantity. Printed by Japanese printing concerns, they closely resembled the Japanese journals of the time in their style and make-up. There were even two or three Japanese printing offices in Tokyo which catered exclusively to Chinese requirements.

Although these above-mentioned translation agencies aimed primarily at the educational object of enlightening the Chinese people, there were in addition many presses set up in both China and Japan principally for money making purposes including the Civilization Press, the Civilization Bookstore, the Popular Benefit Press, the New Knowledge Press, the Popular Press, and others located mostly in Shanghai.

As the names of these publishing houses imply, their books were concerned with the new knowledge and the new civilization which to the China of those days were available almost solely through translations of Japanese books or through re-translations of Japanese translations of Western books.

Imported From Japan

As new wine must be put inside new bottles, these books containing the new knowledge differed completely in physical appearance from the old Chinese publications. In fact, they were virtually identical in get-up with Japanese books, so that from a distance of a couple of meters they could not be distinguished from Japanese ones. Such a condition was quite natural, for the printing machines and accessories used by the printing establishments in Shanghai at that time were all imported from Japan. Furthermore, Japanese workers in some capacity or another assisted the Chinese printing business at Shanghai, as will be further brought out below in the discussion of the Commercial Press.

These Chinese publications, although published in Shanghai, had close connections with Japan. Some of them were actually printed in Tokyo although their publishing offices were located in Shanghai. Some of the Chinese presses maintained publishing offices in both Shanghai and Tokyo, the latter catering to the ten thousand or more Chinese students studying in Japan. Also during this period, some Japanese and Chinese publishers jointly issued Chinese books as a cooperative venture, although the actual printing of these volumes was done in Tokyo. Some famous old Japanese publishing firms also entered this field of publishing Chinese books for the convenience of Chinese students in both Japan and China.

Notable among them was the Sanseido Press of Tokyo. Another large and well-known bookstore in Tokyo, the Kinkodo Press, conducted a publishing business in Shanghai in cooperation with the Commercial Press, as will be recounted below. In addition to these, many new bookstores were opened in Tokyo for the specific purpose of publishing books catering to the requirements of Chinese students in both Japan and China. Judging from the contents of the books for this period, from their printing technique, and from their methods of financing, it is no exaggeration to say that these ventures were inspired by conditions of ideal cooperation.

(To Be Concluded)

The Poetry Of the Chinese

SSU-K'UNG T'U A.D. 834-908

Freighted with eternal principles
Athwart the night's void,
Where cloud masses darken,
And the wind blows ceaselessly around,

Beyond the range of conceptions
Let us gain the center,
And there hold fast without violence,
Fed from an inexhaustible supply.

Like a water-wheel awhirl,
Like the rolling of a pearl;
Yet these but illustrate,
To fools, the final state.

* * *

The earth's great axis spinning on,
The never-resting pole of sky—
Let us resolve their Whence and Why,
And blend with all things into One;
Beyond the bounds of thought and dream,
Circling the vasty void as spheres
Those orbits round a thousand years:
Behold the Key that fits my theme.

* * *

Rank and wealth within the mind abide,
Then gilded dust is all your yellow gold.
Kings in their fretted palaces grow old;
Youth dwells forever at Contentment's side.
A mist cloud hanging at the river's brim,
Pink almond flowers along the purple bough,
A hut rose-girdled under moon-swept skies,
A painted bridge half-seen in shadows dim,—
These are the splendors of the poor, and thou,
O wine of spring, the vintage of the wise.

* * *

CH'ANG CH'IEN. A.D. 720

I sat upon the mountainside and watched.
A tiny barque that skimmed across the lake,
Drifting, like human destiny upon
A world of hidden peril; then she sailed
From out my ken, and mingled with the blue
Of skies unfathomed, while the great round sun
Weakened toward the waves.

* * *

TS'EN-TS'AN. A.D. 750

Night is at hand; the night winds fret afar,
The north winds moan. The water-fowl are gone
To cover o'er the sand dunes; dawn alone
Shall call them from the sedges. Some bright star
Mirrors her charms upon the silver shoal;
And I have ta'en the lute, my only friend;
The vibrant chords beneath my fingers blend;
They sob awhile, then as they slip control,
Immortal memories awake, and the dead years
Through deathless voices answer to my strings,
Till from the brink of time's untarnished springs
The melting night recalls me with her tears.

* * *

PO CHU-I. A.D. 772

MYSELF

What of myself?
I am like unto the sere chrysanthemum
That is shorn by the frost-blade and, torn from its roots,
Whirled away on the wind.
Once in the valleys of Ch'in and Yung I rambled at will.
Now ring me round the unfriendly plains of the wild folk of Pa.
Oh, galloping dawns with Youth and Ambition riding knee to knee!
Ride on, Youth, with the galloping dawns and dappled days!
I am unhorsed, out-ventured—
I, who crouch by the crumbling embers, old, and gray, and alone.
One great hour of noon with the sky-faring Rukh
I clanged on the golden dome of heaven.
Now in the long dusk of adversity
I have found my palace of contentment, my dream pavilion,
Even the tiny twig of the little humble wren.

* * *

LAO TZU

Who knows how white attracts,
Yet always keeps himself within black's shade,
The pattern of humility displayed,
Displayed in view of all beneath the sky,
He in the unchanging excellence arrayed,
Endless return to man's first estate has made.
Who knows how glory shines,
Yet loves disgrace, nor e'er for it is pale;
Behold his presence in a spacious vale,
To which men come from all beneath the sky.
The unchanging excellence completes its tale;
The simple infant man in him we hail.

* * *

OU-YANG HSIU. A.D. 1007

The moon-born clouds
In flowing crowds
Cast their light shade
O'er stairs of jade;
And all the moonlit ways are one,
Shining in silver unison.
Yet who can read aright
The mystery of night?

* * *

ANON

Men pass their lives apart like stars that move, but never meet. This eye, how blest it is that the same lamp gives light to both of us! Brief is youth's day. Our temples already tell of waning life. Already half of those we know are spirits; I am moved in the depths of my soul.

EVENING EDITION

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Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

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SECOND VICTORY DAY OBSERVED WITH NATIONWIDE CELEBRATION; LEADERS MAKE REPORTS TO DIET

Rangoon's Occupation, Surrender of D.E.I. Being Feted

VARIED PROGRAM SET

Today, all Japan celebrates the Second Victory Day in commemoration of the fall of Rangoon, the capital of Burma, and the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies.

The day will be marked by various functions to be held throughout the country.

Following the precedent at the time of the First Victory Day observed on February 18 in celebration of the fall of Singapore, the Imperial Diet session was reconvened this morning.

At the session, Premier General Hideki Tojo spoke on the guiding principle of the Government, while the Premier in the capacity as War Minister, and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada reported on the war results attained by the Imperial Forces since the First Victory Day. Both Houses passed a resolution expressing thanks to the fighting forces.

Schools of all grades throughout the country will hold celebration ceremonies by staging flag procession parades in cities and towns. The whole nation will offer prayers for the peaceful repose of the war dead and for future good luck of the Imperial soldiers on the front.

In Tokyo, students and civilians forming flag processions, and 250 members of the Nippon Horse Race Association on horseback expect to parade through the main thoroughfares and visit the Imperial Palace plaza, Yasukuni Shrine and the War, Navy, Welfare and Foreign Ministries.

Another event scheduled is a lecture meeting to be held at 1 p.m. at the Kanda Kyoritsu Kodo, where Captain Hideo Hiraide, Spokesman of the Navy Press Section, and Colonel Nakao Yahagi, newly-appointed spokesman of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, will give lectures.

Subsequently, a lecture meeting and a cinema show are to take place also at the Gunjin Kaikan commencing 2 p.m.

Diet In Session

For the specific purpose of celebrating the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies, expressing thanks to the Imperial Fighting Services and hearing the reports of the War and Navy Ministers respectively on the Greater East Asia War, the Imperial Diet was called to session today.

The Diet has been in recess since February 16 when it was specially called to celebrate the fall of Singapore.

The House of Peers was called to order at 10 a.m. Premier General Hideki Tojo was the first speaker and he expounded the Government policy to meet the situation developed by further victories of the Japanese Forces.

Subsequently, General Tojo, as the War Minister, reported on recent war developments since the fall of Singapore. He was followed by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, who also described the achievements of the Naval Forces.

A resolution for celebrating the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies and the fall of Rangoon, and for expressing thanks to the fighting services for their brave and glorious achievements was proposed.

Prince Sanetaka Ichijo explained the resolution and when put to vote, the resolution was unanimously approved. Both the War and Navy Ministers expressed appreciation for the passage of the resolution.

Twenty-five petitions were then submitted to the House and approved.

A telegram of congratulation was sent to the House of Peers by the President of the Upper House of Hungary on the fall of Singapore and it was decided to delegate the President of the House of Peers, Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, to reply to the message of congratulation.

The House of Representatives is scheduled to meet at 1 p.m. today.

The Premier will also address the House, and the War and Navy Ministers will report on war developments.

A resolution for congratulating the fighting forces on the fall of Rangoon and the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies and also for expressing thanks to the Imperial officers and men of the services will be jointly presented by all the parties in the House. Ichiro Kiyose, Member of the Giin Domei, will explain the resolution.

Upon the unanimous passage of the resolution, the War and Navy Ministers are expected to express appreciation.

U.S. Tanker Sunk

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 11.—The sinking of the United States tanker, Gulftrade, of 6,776 tons was announced by the U.S. Naval Department. The vessel had been torpedoed and the crew is said to have arrived at some unnamed harbor. The tanker had been owned by the Gulf Oil Company in Philadelphia.

Army Announces Personnel Shifts, Including Princes

His Imperial Highness Major-General Prince Tsunenori Kaya was appointed Director of the Toyama Military School and His Imperial Highness Colonel Prince Haruhito Kanin was assigned to the Military Tank School at Chiba in personnel changes of the Army announced by the War Office at 10 a.m. Wednesday. His Highness Major Prince Ri Gu was assigned to the Military Staff College for special study while Colonel Keijiro Kuramoto was appointed Chief of the Decoration Affairs Section of the Personnel Bureau of the Army in succession to Colonel Masuzo Fujimura, who assumed an important field post.

VICTORY HOPES SEEN EBBING FOR AMERICA

Large Section of U.S. Opinion Now View Recoup Efforts Useless

As the War of Greater East Asia progresses, a large section of informed American opinion is ceasing to entertain hope of winning a final victory in the war, says the Buenos Aires correspondent of the Yomiuri.

According to the correspondent, the fact that the Japanese Navy is in the ascendancy in the Southwest Pacific is the basis for the conclusion to which the more informed of the people in the United States are rapidly coming to boot, that it will be practically impossible for America and Britain to regain the ground lost in East Asia as a result of the War of Greater East Asia.

There are two developments, according to the Yomiuri correspondent, over which American strategists and naval and military writers are alarmed at the present moment.

One is that the Japanese Navy has dominated Port Darwin in Australia.

The other is that the naval base of Hawaii has ceased to function as such.

The question now occupying Washington, according to the correspondent, is whether America should engage in a decisive battle with Japan at the moment or whether America should concentrate on establishing a second front in Europe against the Axis Powers.

Show-Down Unlikely

The correspondent guesses that America will eventually decide to avoid a show-down with Japan at the present time.

The correspondent begins by quoting an editorial which appeared in the Scripps Howard papers on March 9 as saying: "Immediately after the surrender of Singapore we warned the Government that the complete defense of Burma and the Great Sunda Archipelago would determine whether the blow received from the fall of the base of Singapore could be mitigated in the future. Unfortunately, our warning fell on deaf ears. Japan has managed to get into a strategic position so strong that it is absolutely impossible for us to do anything about the situation."

The correspondent calls attention to the conclusion to which many competent American naval writers have come, that Japan has gained mastery of the air over Port Darwin, thereby sealing the fate of Australia.

Incorrigible Optimists

"America is not without incorrigible optimists," says the Yomiuri correspondent. He continues:

"A small group of naval writers are harping on the theme that there is no reason to give up hope of checking Japan in the Pacific area while the bases of New Zealand and Australia remain in Allied hands.

"People of this school of thought refuse to take an alarmist view of the fall of Java and Burma, saying that these developments had been anticipated ever since the Hawaiian debacle. They fondly believe that America can engage in guerilla aerial warfare against Japanese occupied territories. They think they will have the American navy to insure the safety of the so-called southern course connecting Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand, and Australia, to facilitate the activities of planes in guerilla warfare against Japan.

"These people also are placing faith in plans to use the so-called strategic Pacific course which lies over the Aleutian group in air attacks against Japan.

"The more thoughtful of American opinion, however, is frankly dubious as to the value of either of the two courses.

Japan's Power Admitted

"Expert American naval opinion is in agreement on the following:

"1. Japan has succeeded in gaining a position wherein it can deal effectively with individual anti-Axis Powers.

"2. Japan has gained complete mas-

(Continued on Page 2)

'RECONSIDER BEFORE FINAL DOOM,' PREMIER TELLS AUSTRALIA, INDIA

Hand of Understanding Extended to Misguided Nations in Second Victory Day Message to Imperial Diet

Reviewing the glorious achievements attained by the Imperial Forces in their various war actions on the East Asian front, Premier General Hideki Tojo, in a special message to both Houses of the Imperial Diet, today, the Second Victory Day, again stressed Japan's noble aspirations for a happy and peaceful sphere in this part of the world, calling upon Australia and India, now threatened with immediate doom, to face the situation squarely and to reconsider their attitudes before it is too late.

Expressing sympathy for the Chinese masses under the Chungking regime, he also expressed his conviction that even the peoples of America and Britain would come to see clearly the hopeless situation in which they have been plunged by the rash actions of their leaders.

Stressing further cooperation with Japan's comrades of the Axis, the Premier concluded by exhorting the people of Japan not to become over-enthused by the continuing victories and to gird their loins for further efforts until the aims of the War of Greater East Asia are fully realized.

The Premier's speech, issued by the Board of Information in full, follows:

"As has already been announced by the Imperial Headquarters, the fate of the entire Netherlands East Indies has been sealed with the subjugation of the entire island of Java on March 9, and Rangoon, the most important base in Burma, also has at last fallen on the 8th. Reports will be made by the Army and Navy authorities concerning the actual circumstances of the fighting. I am glad, however, to state once again my views and convictions at this opportunity.

"I had an occasion to express in this House on January 21 and then on February 16 the firm determination of Japan to crush thoroughly the Netherlands East Indies forces who, without understanding our real intentions, were continuing their useless resistance against us, and also to subdue the British military bases in the region of Burma, thereby cutting off the route for Anglo-American aid to the Chungking regime. On March 1, the Imperial Forces landed on the island of Java, the last stronghold of the Netherlands East Indies, and its capital, Batavia, fell on the 5th, following which the strategic base of Surabaya fell. The Government of the Netherlands East Indies unconditionally surrendered to our forces on the 9th, and thus, the subjugation of the Netherlands East Indies has almost been concluded.

"In the region of Burma, the Imperial Forces, advancing over dangerous mountains and rivers, swept the plains of Burma, and, on March 8, they took possession of Rangoon, one of the most important British bases for the encroachment on East Asia which has hitherto served as the only gateway for the American and British aid to Chungking, resulting in the complete collapse of the so-called Burma route before the might of our forces.

Our Wartime Leader

Premier Hideki Tojo

Only 20 Days Required

Thus, in a short period of only 20 days what the Imperial Government declared on the previous occasion has become a reality.

"That we have, in such a short time, brought the Netherlands East Indies under our control and occupied the strategic region of Burma is solely due to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor under Whose August Virtue the loyal and gallant officers and men of the Imperial Forces have exerted their courageous efforts. This, indeed, is a matter of our mutual felicitation.

"Now the people in Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and various other places which have been freed from the yoke of the United States and Great Britain by the Imperial Forces, are already engaged vigorously in the task of the construction with their absolute confidence in the Imperial Forces—a fact extremely encouraging to us.

"I wish to take this occasion to express our profound sympathy with the Indonesian and Burmese peoples, who have for many generations groaned under the tyrannical rule of Great Britain and the Netherlands, and, at the same time, earnestly hope that they will make a new start and attain healthy progress and prosperity as new partners in the construction of Greater East Asia.

"As the result of the fall of the Netherlands East Indies and Rangoon, Australia and India have come to be confronted directly by the might of the Imperial Forces. I wish to take this occasion to repeat once again to Australia and India the views and conviction of Japan.

"The Australians themselves must be fully aware of the fact that it is utterly impossible for Australia, having an extremely sparse population despite her vast territory and, moreover, being situated so far from the United States and Great Britain, her mother country, to defend herself against the might of our invincible forces. It is, therefore, self-evident as to what attitude Australia should take to secure the well-being of her people.

Correct Attitude Urged

"If Australia does not rectify her present attitude, she will inevitably follow the footsteps of the Netherlands East Indies. I expect that Australia will, untrammelled by old relations and other considerations, see clearly the prevailing situation, rightly face what Providence dictates, and thus decide her attitude at this most important juncture.

"As to the Indian people, Japan entertains, of course, not the slightest thought of antagonizing them. I desire, however, to reiterate clearly that the determination of Japan to crush thoroughly the American and British influences will undergo no change whatever.

"Burma for the Burmese is already on its way to realization. It is my firm belief that now is the time to establish India for the Indians, which has for many years been the aspiration of the 400 million Indian people.

"Great Britain has for long deceived and continued her arbitrary rule over India. What the reality of the British promise made to India in the last Great War was must be still fresh, I believe, in the memory of the Indian people. Now Great Britain is trying again to deceive India with all sorts of cajolery. If the leaders on India, misled by such British cajoleries, betray the long-cherished aspiration of the Indian people and thus fling away this Heaven-sent opportunity, I believe, there will be no chance for saving India forever and there will be no greater misfortune befalling the 400 million Indian people. Will India rise as India for the Indians to have the honor of cooperating for the establishment of the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere, or will she permanently stoop under the shackles of the Anglo-American Powers to leave her name as a slave to posterity? She is now face to face with the time, when she should liquidate her past, see the new situation correctly and make her final decision.

Sympathy for Chinese People

"With its connection with the United States and Great Britain completely cut off through the fall of Rangoon, the Chungking regime has become completely isolated in the real sense of the term. What the United States and Great Britain would give to Chungking is only useless gold, in return for which these Powers would demand the flesh and blood of the Chinese people. Against the leaders in Chungking, who have not as yet come to their senses, although they see before their own eyes the living fact that the United States and Great Britain coax various countries and peoples with deception and cajolery, sacrifice all other nations for the sake of their own defense and, once these nations are defeated, pay no attention whatsoever, I am moved with righteous indignation which no words can describe. At the same time, I cannot help having compassion on the Chinese people, who, at this dawning of Greater East Asia, are unnecessarily distressed by following blindly those leaders in their futile resistance against Japan.

"It is only three months since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia. The American and British main fleets have already disappeared from the Pacific and all of the enemy bases in the Southwestern Pacific have fallen into our hands. The United States and Great Britain which, underestimating the national strength of Japan, had vaunted their undefeatable positions before the War, and finally forced Japan to open hostilities by refusing to listen to our rightful contentions, have now exposed their reality of fighting no battle that is not lost and defending no position that is not wrested from them.

"Seeing the explanations with which the American and British Government leaders try to avoid their responsibilities for this exposure of reality and hearing their utterly false propaganda, I can scarcely find any adequate words which to comment on the shameless attitude of those Government authorities.

"The American and British Governments are entertaining a faint hope for the distant future, and are boasting about their extensive armament expansion programs. Such an attitude of theirs is only to minimize purposely the strategic superiority which Japan has wrested from them in the Pacific and to close their eyes to the long training, the superb execution of stratagem, and loyalty and bravery of the Imperial Japanese Forces as well as to the iron solidarity of our nation, and hide their uneasiness with an array of large figures. It is clear as day that they are destined to be disillusioned. I am certain that the peoples of the United States and Great Britain who, misguided by the ambition of their Government authorities, have violated their traditions and ventured into a hopeless war and are now approaching step by step a complete collapse, will deeply reconsider their position at this time.

Axis Cooperation Stressed

"It is to be greatly congratulated that our Allies in Europe, especially Germany and Italy, are steadily achieving great victories simultaneously with our active military operations. It is our intention to enhance our cooperation with them and thereby attain the object of the War.

"For the consistent cooperation afforded by Manchoukuo, the National Government of China and Thailand and others, Japan is deeply grateful. Japan intends to strengthen further her cooperation with these nations, who share the task of constructing Greater East Asia, and go vigorously forward to attain our common object.

"The glorious victories we have won are due to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor under Whose August Virtue the loyal and self-sacrificing officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy have fought with superb stratagem and courage. For this we are all thankful. It is to be noted at the same time that, behind these brilliant victories are the great contribution of the people, who are fulfilling their respon-

(Continued on Page 2)

See p. 2.

Jubilation Holds Sway in Tokyo Today

The unconditional surrender of the enemy forces in the Dutch East Indies, the smashing capture of Rangoon, center of Chiang-aid activities in Burma, are the main topics of conversation in the capital as its citizens join with the rest of the nation, today, in happy celebration of the Second Victory Day. Thousands are flocking to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace to express their joy in resounding Banzai to His Majesty the Emperor, by Whose August Virtue, these great war successes have been made possible.

PORT MORESBY AGAIN BLASTED BY JAPANESE BOMBING PLANES; SOUTHWEST SEA AREA CLEARED

Vichy Denies Claim R.A.F. Only Attacked Paris Arms Plants

D.N.B.

VICHY, March 11.—The British assertion that the R.A.F. during its recent bombing assault on Paris only hit important war industries was denied by the official French report on the investigation proving that particularly workmen's quarters suffered from this attack. The announcement reads: "The investigation proved that, contrary to the British assertion that factories had been bombed which were working on Germany's armament production, it could be established that, especially, workmen's quarters lying in the vicinity of factories had been hit. For example, it can be stated that in a factory which the British intended to bomb, only seven persons were killed and wounded of a total team of 3,000 that had been working on the night shift the very moment the bombing was effected. Everywhere in the neighborhood the British bombs brought death to hundreds of persons and much private property was hit except the factory itself.

NEWSMAN RELATES BANDOENG CAPTURE

Advance and Entry Into Temporary Capital Told—City Untouched by War

Asahi Service

BANDOENG, March 9.—While the unconditional surrender of the combined enemy forces in the whole of the Netherlands East Indies was in progress, your reporter set his foot on the soil of Bandoeng, the capital of Java, after the fall of Batavia, amid shouts of banzai showered upon the Japanese Forces by the natives.

It certainly was a whirlwind advance. On March 6, the Japanese Forces took Buitenzorg by storm and continuing their lightning advance through Puntiak Range scaling some 2,000 meters above sea level to reach Tjianjul, a town known for its production of rice, they covered a distance of some 130 kilometers of difficult terrain and reached the western outskirts of Bandoeng toward dusk on March 8.

All preparations were completed for an attack on the temporary capital by the same evening, but the enemy forces, whose fighting spirit was fast wilting in the face of the fierce drive of the Imperial Forces, threw away their arms and jubilantly gave in to the besieging army at an order of unconditional surrender given them on March 9.

The Imperial Forces immediately moved into the enemy barracks. In spite of their sad fate, the enemy soldiers were far from being melancholy, some playing cards in one corner of the barracks while others were strolling about in the compound of the barracks, arm in arm with their wives or sweethearts.

Filled With Women's Pictures

The barracks itself was the last word in luxury. In one part of the compound, there was a huge recreation hall while on the other, there was the elaborately built shower baths and other convenient facilities. The rooms occupied by the Dutch and British officers and men were filled with women's portraits but a glance at the quarters given for the native soldiers showed a world of difference. They were sleeping on straw spread out on the bare ground.

Other than the emissary, not a single Japanese soldier was in the city of Bandoeng. At the end of a beautiful boulevard that runs about six kilometers from the enemy barracks stands the Chinatown of Bandoeng.

Every Chinese shop put out the hastily made flag of the Rising Sun in a desperate effort to conceal their erstwhile hostile attitude, but fearing perhaps the revenge of the natives during the turmoil, the doors were tightly closed.

Though enveloped in a heavy atmosphere, the bare-footed natives appeared from nowhere one by one until a few hours later, the streets were filled with Javanese, each one waving the Japanese flag and shouting banzai at your reporter's automobile as it passed through the main thoroughfare.

At the Wilhelmina Hotel and other first-class social centers, your reporter saw a crowd of American, British and Dutch men and women trying feverishly to forget the shocking blow by resorting to gaiety and laughter.

City Hardly Scarred

The Municipal Hall was full of activities as the Japanese emissary and enemy high commanders were discussing the details of the surrender. Following a prolonged discussion, the Japanese emissary, at the council chamber, expressed mutual congratulation over the fact that the city of Bandoeng, by virtue of the Japanese Bushido spirit, was spared of the turmoils of

(Continued on Page 2)

Military Objectives in New Guinea Said Badly Smashed

MINE-SWEEPERS BUSY

Domei

LISBON, March 11.—Japanese planes this afternoon again raided Port Moresby, New Guinea, smashing military objectives, according to a report from Canberra reaching here today.

Southwest Pacific Cleared

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, March 11.—With the Allied Pacific fleet virtually annihilated by the Japanese Navy, a large unit of Japanese mine-sweepers swung into action and have completely cleared a passage in the waters leading to Japanese occupied territories in the southwestern Pacific.

Immediately following the fall of Singapore into Japanese hands, mine-sweepers of the Imperial Navy embarked on the dangerous operation of removing enemy mines floating around what was the last British naval stronghold in East Asia.

Completing their work February 26, the same unit of mine-sweepers set out for the more gigantic and daring task of clearing the entire Malacca Straits, which was successfully completed March 3, after 10 days of nerve-racking operations.

The mine-sweepers safely returned to Shonan Island March 6.

Rangoon Recovering

Though some parts of the city, especially the southeastern factory zone, were still enveloped in black smoke and flames and the water mains remained partly destroyed, Rangoon on the third day of its occupation by the Imperial Forces is rapidly recovering peace and order, according to an Asahi field dispatch on Wednesday.

The occupied city, says the dispatch, is completely in the hands of the Japanese Forces as far as the principal Government offices, leading military establishments and railway stations are concerned. These places are being strictly guarded by the Japanese gendarmerie.

All non-strategic points in the city, inclusive of the main streets and the hillside district where luxurious foreigners' houses stand, have been found intact. The city water mains remain partly damaged and the power generation plant close to the city area has been destroyed. As now estimated, however, the power plant will soon be operated regularly through speedy repairs.

The southwestern part of the city, set on fire by the enemy on their withdrawal, has been largely saved from complete destruction by the fire-extinguishing squads of the Imperial troops. The flames caused in the southeastern industrial center and the oil plant across the Pegu River are still unabating in force.

There are many small boats floating on the Rangoon River or around the harbor, some of which are in a miserable state with marks of gunfire and bombs. Swarms of refugees are seen taking shelter in the large park. Accordingly, the park, once a beautiful attraction for the citizens, is littered with waste paper and rags. These refugees, however, are gradually returning their old houses. For the refugees, whose houses have been destroyed, the Japanese Forces are seeing that they will be properly housed.

In one strategic zone were found about 1,000 motor-trucks deserted there while being loaded. The vehicles were apparently destined to be sent to the Chungking administration, when the Japanese Air Units severely bombed them.

In central parts of the city, there are provisional shops built by the Indian and Chinese merchants, where they are selling some articles saved from the war. Small coffee shops are operating here and there in tents.

More Allied Ships Sunk

D.N.B.

ROME, March 11.—The Italian High Command announced the sinking of an additional 23,500 gross register tons of enemy shipping space off the East Coast of the United States. Thus, the total sinking figure, reached by Italian submarines in the course of last week, amounts to 57,500 tons gross register.

TIGHTENING DECIDED IN SHIPPING CONTROL

But Government Will Respect Initiative of Private Interests, Says Terashima

Shipping control will be further tightened but the Government will pay due respect to civilian initiative, declared Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Communications Minister, in an interview with Domei aboard a train which arrived at Osaka 8:50 a.m. yesterday.

The Communications Minister is here to inspect the affairs of administrative offices under his jurisdiction, and also to exchange views with the business leaders of the Kansai district.

Concerning the construction of new vessels, Vice-Admiral Terashima stated that the Government will formulate an extensive plan spreading over several years. He added that this plan includes the supply of materials and labor as well as available shipbuilding capacity.

Ample Labor Assured

As regards the Government's measures now in force for attainment of a smooth supply of labor for the shipbuilding industry, the Communications Minister declared that the measures have been functioning very satisfactorily with the aid of the labor acquisition ordinance in operation under the terms of the National General Mobilization Law.

"With respect to the question of shortening the period for writing off the value of vessels, deliberations are in progress between the Government officials and the industrialists concerned," Vice-Admiral Terashima declared. He added that concrete arrangements may perhaps be made in the near future.

Rates to Be Unified

The Army and Navy authorities, together with officials of the Maritime Affairs Board, are studying feasible measures to unify rates of compensation for requisitioned ships and ordinary charterages, but no decision has yet been reached, the Communications Minister stated.

As for the question of financing the construction of oil tankers and other special craft, the Finance Ministry is studying effective and positive measures, Vice-Admiral Terashima said, adding that the Government may raise the limitation of financial accommodation for building such special ships.

Respect Private Interests

In answering questions regarding the control of the shipping industry, the Communications Minister made it clear that the Government has no intention of placing the shipping business under State management. The policy of the Government, he added, is to pay due respect to civilian viewpoints in operating shipping facilities, though further intensification of control should be expected.

Concerning the development of electric power resources in the southern regions, Vice-Admiral Terashima stated that the Government is earnestly endeavoring to formulate an appropriate plan, which, he said, will be adopted after a thoroughgoing survey of available power resources and general industrial conditions in the regions involved. "The question in the meantime is being carefully studied by the Greater East Asia Construction Council, and a concrete plan will be formulated before long," he added.

DEEDS OF SUBMARINE MEN TO LIVE FOREVER IN SONG

Nine Heroes of Pearl Harbor Honored in Composition by Court Music Chief

The loyal spirit of the nine gallant members of the Special Attack Flotilla, who died glorious deaths at Pearl Harbor, will henceforth be impressed on the minds of the nation more profoundly, thanks to Tadatomo Ono, chief of the Court Music Section of the Department of the Imperial Household, who has written the music to the song composed by the late Lieutenant-Commander Shigemi Furuno, a member of the Special Attack Flotilla.

Deeply impressed by the valorous spirit of the nine War Gods, who participated in the attack on Hawaii, Mr. Ono has composed traditional Japanese ceremonial music entitled "Young Cherry" on the "tanka" or a Japanese poem of 31 syllables.

The "tanka" reads,

The young cherry blossoms
Drop from the tree
At the height of their glory
Without regret.
Thus shall I scatter
My bones like a broken pearl
In Pearl Harbor.
A martyr to the August Sovereign.

The music is to be reproduced on gramophone records by the Shinto Music Association and presented to the bereaved families of the nine heroes.

Australia and India Told to Reconsider

(Continued From Page 1)

sibilities on the home front in perseverance of all kinds of hardships.

"Japan has thus won great victories in the opening stage of the War. She must further achieve such brilliant victories by carrying on vigorous military operations thoroughly to crush the United States and Great Britain, thereby establishing the New Order of Greater East Asia and realizing world peace.

"The War still remains to be fought hereafter, and the constructive undertaking will henceforth be carried on along proper lines with more vigor. We, the people of Japan, should not be intoxicated with these early victories, but further enhance the inflexible spirit with which we have silently endeavored since the Manchurian Incident, and by surmounting all kinds of hardships and, inspired with the brilliant hope for the future, attain the crowning glory with the Government and people in perfect unison."

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, March 12

ASAHI—Second Celebration Day; Language Question in Southern Regions
MIYAKO—Second National Celebration
NICHI NICHI—Second Victory Day
KOKUMIN—Significance of Second Victory Day

Second Celebration Day

ASAHI

Under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty, the Imperial Forces, sweeping aside everything before them, have achieved many brilliant war results since the first Victory Day held in commemoration of the fall of Singapore. On the Burma front, Rangoon, the capital, has fallen into the hands of the Imperial Forces, while the Dutch East Indies troops surrendered unconditionally within less than 10 days after our forces effected landings on Java Island following the virtual wiping out of the combined fleet of the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and Australia off Batavia and Surabaya. In appreciation of these glorious military achievements, unparalleled in the annals of history, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant a most gracious rescript.

Thus all the key strategic bases of our enemies in East Asia have been thoroughly destroyed and their influence has completely been wiped out. The Imperial Forces are now in possession of an undefeatable position strategically. In order to celebrate this brilliant achievement and enhance further the national spirit on the home front, we are holding the second National Celebration Day today. We should fully remember and appreciate, on this memorable occasion, the gallant activities of our loyal officers and men and the sacrifices made by the war dead. We wish to express our most profound gratitude to the officers and men on the front lines and pay our deepest respect to the souls of our war heroes.

Language Question in Southern Region

ASAHI

The fundamental policies regarding the relations between this country and the various territories in the southern regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere have been made clear by the Government. What then will be our language policy in this area?

Although the question is by no means an easy one to solve, it may be summed up as how to deal with the native languages in various areas as well as English, French, Spanish, Dutch, Chinese and other languages being used there, in addition to the question of disseminating the Japanese language. Needless to say, the native languages must by all means be respected, but even the European languages must after all be utilized, at least temporarily, although the latter must be eliminated gradually. When working with the peoples in the southern areas of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, we must mobilize as many experts as possible in the English, French, Spanish, Dutch and Chinese languages for their guidance and enlightenment.

What is important in this connection is the dissemination of the Japanese language in Greater East Asia. At least in those areas under our direct control, Japanese must be used as the official language. In order to disseminate our language abroad and enable other peoples to master it easily, our language system must be more systematized and simplified. For this purpose, experts from various circles, must be selected and consulted.

Second National Celebration

MIYAKO

The Imperial Forces have attained glorious military achievements one after another since the grand victory in the Sea Battle of Hawaii on December 8 last year, which have afforded us a source of immeasurable thanks for their gallant activities. Although we had been filled with profound appreciation at each report of victory, we refrained from holding a national celebration until the capitulation of Singapore, when we held simple celebration programs throughout the nation. With the military situation progressing in our favor and the prestige of the Imperial Forces being enhanced furthermore, the outline of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is about to be completed. It is only natural for us to manifest our felicitations on this memorable occasion.

The unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies, needless to say, has an important bearing on the future development of the war situation. Besides giving Japan control over vast natural resources, it has caused a direct threat to Australia and struck terror into the hearts of the Americans and the British. With the occupation of Rangoon, the aid-Chungking route has been completely cut off, and heavy pressure is now being brought to bear on India. We must celebrate this memorable occasion in a simple way and pray for the health and success of the Imperial Forces.

The matchless power of the Imperial Forces is now fully recognized by statesmen and leading critics of other countries, including those of our enemy nations. If the statesmen and military leaders of the enemy nations truly realize the folly of resisting Japan, they should surrender to the Imperial Forces and collaborate in the establishment of a New World Order. If they are determined to carry on the hostilities, we will accept such a challenge, for we are confident of our ability to smash them thoroughly.

Second Victory Day

NICHI NICHI

Today, within the short interval of less than a month since the first Victory Day was celebrated throughout the nation on February 18, we are observing the Second National Celebration Day to commemorate our brilliant military achievements. Grand operations carried out with lightning rapidity have achieved glorious victories which can hardly be appropriately described by words or imagination. On this occasion of the National Celebration Day, we wish to offer our profound thanks to the souls of the war dead whose sacrifices have made possible the brilliant victories and pray sincerely for the further successes of the Imperial Forces. This, we believe, is the greatest privilege given to the subjects of the Japanese Empire. Today, indeed, is a day that should be commemorated for ever.

With the wholesale unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies and the fall of Rangoon as a turning point, powerful enemy influences have been wiped out from East Asia, but the war remains to be fought before we shall have destroyed completely the resistance of the United States and Britain. While celebrating this occasion with the fullest appreciation and ardor, the 100,000,000 subjects of the Empire must renew their determination to overcome all difficulties that lie ahead with close collaboration in order to realize the successful achievement of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Significance of Second Victory Day

KOKUMIN

Although hardly three weeks have passed since we celebrated the first Victory Day on the occasion of the fall of Singapore on February 18, today we are to celebrate the second Victory Day. It is most fitting and proper that the entire Japanese nation should celebrate the great achievements in the War of Greater East Asia and pray for further successes of the Imperial Forces.

In his address delivered at the Hibiya Public Hall on March 10 on the occasion of Army Day, Major-General Kenryo Sato, Chief of the Military Affairs Section of the War Office, made a declaration to the following effect: "Both the United States and Britain will in the future stage guerrilla warfare in the sea and air, while the former will desperately attempt to replenish its armaments and perfect its offensive structure. Following the completion of the American armament program, our enemy will undoubtedly attempt to challenge us to a decisive war." General Sato concluded that the War of Greater East Asia is, after all, a war for expansion and maintenance of the national life as well as for the eradication of the evils of liberalism and Western civilization from our country.

With the fall of Rangoon and the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies, the first stage of the War of Greater East Asia has been completed militarily. But as war clouds are moving rapidly over such places as Australia, South America, Panama, India, the Near East and Suez, we must immediately prepare for the second stage. As pointed out by General Sato, for successful conclusion of the second and third stages of the war, we must exert further effort to the establishment of the defense structure in Greater East Asia. Fully awakening to our mission in East Asia as well as in the world, we should make this Victory Day the day for renewing our realization of our great responsibility.

AUSTRALIANS FEAR ENMITY OF NATIVES

Japan's Victories Spur Inhabitants of New Britain Isle To Avenge Cruelties

The Australian masters, so far lording it over the native inhabitants in the southern Pacific islands, are now put in great fear of the latter. The masters, knowing full well their past conduct toward the inhabitants having been something far from being warm, are afraid that the oppressed peoples will rise up against them in connection with the Japanese successes in the War of Greater East Asia.

This was vividly observed recently by a Japanese Landing Unit, which made a surprise attack of Gasmata in New Britain Island.

A certain undisclosed Sub-Lieutenant, the commander of the landing unit, told the following story to an Asahi field correspondent a few days ago at Rabaul:

"Our landing was made at a point, the topography of which had been quite unknown. So it was difficult for us to find some suitable landing spot under cover of night. However, we could not but feel lonesome when after the landing was effected, we could find no signs of the enemy.

"We searched here and there and succeeded in capturing an Australian police chief and a medical practitioner, also an Australian. From them, we learned that another Australian, an electrical engineer, had escaped with his wireless apparatus. After a series of searches in which many native inhabitants willingly cooperated, we arrested the elusive engineer.

"All the natives seemed exceedingly glad to meet the Japanese soldiers. So far they had tasted enough of the maltreatment they suffered under the mastery of their White employers. Apparently, now they thought they could be freed from the time-old shackles.

"Naturally they assisted us greatly in our effective operations in the island. In some cases, a native ran to us covering 30 miles at a stretch only to report some remaining Australians.

"This state of mind of the natives seemed to have been anticipated by some Australian masters. For soon after our landing at Gasmata, we were suddenly visited by a civilian Australian, who said that he had been the owner of a large plantation. He fled from his house on the report of our landing. He said he came to us so that we would properly place him in custody.

"His native employes, he explained, would revolt against him because of the little too harsh treatment he used to give them. He was afraid of being molested out of revenge by his former employes and would like to be protected by the Japanese Forces.

"One of the most pleasant experiences we had in the island was the capture of about a dozen Australian soldiers including an Army captain. They were, as later found out, the last to run away from Rabaul. After being deserted by their friends at the port town, they came to Gasmata after 13 days of hardship and danger.

"It was very often, they said, they were on the point of being eaten up by crocodiles. They thought they would be quite safe at Gasmata, for they did not dream that Gasmata would be occupied by us.

"We captured them on their arrival there. Among them—they had only one rifle and two revolvers. Their provisions consisted of five tins of canned food."

Filipinos Help in Bringing Peace and Order To Davao; Aims of Japanese Understood

Domei

DAVAO, March 10.—Davao, the city with the largest Japanese population in the Philippines, and the center of the hemp producing region, has now completely recovered from the ravages of war, and the Filipinos are showing their willingness to cooperate with the Japanese.

With the severance of all relations with the United States, the necessity of ensuring self-sufficiency in foodstuffs has become one of the principal problems. A plan for increasing the production of food has already been put into effect as part of the mountain sections formerly devoted to the production of hemp has been diverted to the production of corn, sugar and other foodstuffs.

A voluntary civilian defense corps has been organized to aid in maintaining the peace and order which was so sadly lacking during the occupation of the city by American troops. It is recalled that 48 innocent Japanese civilians were ruthlessly murdered here by United States troops who turned their machine-guns on the helpless victims.

On January 3, a new Filipino mayor was appointed and the former Filipino city officials were reinstated in their old offices. A Filipino Guidance Committee, which was voluntarily formed by these officials, is doing good work sponsoring lecture meetings and various other activities designed to explain the causes for, and the objectives of the Greater East Asia War to the people.

GOVERNMENT TO RECRUIT 60 TEACHERS FOR CHINA

To Be Dispatched to Continent At Behest of China Affairs Board

At the request of the China Affairs Board, the Education Ministry will recruit and send 60 instructors in the Japanese language to national and high schools in North and Central China which are under the supervision of the China Affairs Board, it was learned Wednesday, by Domei.

Candidates for the position of Japanese language instructors in the national schools will be under 35 years of age and in possession of a national school teacher's certificate, while those to teach in high schools will be under 45 years of age and in possession of a high school or college instructor's certificate.

Those who pass the examinations to be held in the latter part of this month will be sent to these schools early in June.

Victory Hopes Seen Ebbing for America

(Continued From Page 1)

tery of the seas in the Southwestern Pacific.

"This school of thought admits that Japan has practical command of the air over Darwin, Thursday Island, Broom, Wyndam, and other important points in north Australia. It is resigned to the fact that the fall of Darwin will lead to the collapse of the triangular line of defense of which the other points are Brisbane and Barse.

"People belonging to this school of thought flatly refuse to believe that any campaign against Japan following either the southern or northern Pacific course will be successful at a time when the base of Hawaii has ceased to be effectual.

CHILDREN OF WAR DEAD TO PARTICIPATE IN RITES

Will Pay Homage at Yasukuni Shrine to Console Spirits of Their Fathers

The Military Relief Association decided on Wednesday the schedule of the visit to the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan of the sons and daughters of the war dead.

Those war-bereaved national school students totaling 4,759 are expected to arrive in Tokyo on March 25 and 26 respectively from all the districts of the country.

They will pay homage to the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. on March 27 and attended a commemoration ceremony held at the Kempo Kinen-kan at Aoyama on the same day.

On March 28 and 29 respectively, they will pay their respects at the Yasukuni Shrine to the souls of their fathers.

The Military Relief Association is going to make every possible arrangement to make these honored children enjoy the trip.

The Association will have special trains run for the parties coming from Kyushu, Shikoku, Chugoku and Kinki districts and also provide ample foodstuffs at the Gunjin Kaikan, Nippon Seinen-kan and other inns in Tokyo, where the bereaved students will lodge during their stay.

Newsman Relates Bandoeng Capture

(Continued From Page 1)

war.

With the exception of the airfield and a part where military establishments are located, the entire city was undamaged, revealing vividly the deadly accuracy of the Japanese bombers. The War Office, the Ministry of Public Works, Railways Bureau and other Government offices, various stations in the city, laboratories, the large quinine plant, etc. stood intact.

The whole city was filled with Dutch and Chinese, relieved at the termination of the war but still uneasy over their future. Native soldiers walked gayly about the streets of the city and the people of Sunda were waiting jubilantly for the forthcoming triumphal entry of the Japanese Forces into the city.

LONDON SHUDDERING AT JAPAN'S THREATS

Fears for Main Strongholds Causing Demand for Offensive

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—London is now suffering depression fearing Japan's threat on further main strongholds of the British Empire and public opinion is loudly urging the nation to turn to positive offensive this year.

Java has surrendered and with the Japanese Forces already landed on Dutch Timor; the Imperial Army is thus, gradually approaching Australia.

Then in the Burma campaign, the Japanese troops have already occupied Rangoon, and as the result the Allied forces in Burma are said to be utterly exhausted with continued fighting.

The ocean transportation routes among the Allied nations is now controlled at the following three points:

1. Area from French North African Coast to Dakar—submarines and airplanes can operate from this base to the South and North Atlantic.
2. Persian Gulf, and surrounding Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.
3. Singapore, Batavia and Surabaya.

Since Japan already controls the third area, ships from Australia and New Zealand cannot reach England unless they take the course through the Panama Canal.

The secondary transportation route available for the Soviet Union is now through Murmansk. However, London newspapers might report the Soviet victory against the German forces, but there is no doubt that Germany has still a great army ready to be used for the coming spring offensive.

As for the strategy for the Allied forces, there are left only the following four operations:

1. Desperate defense of the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean.
2. Supply of sufficient materials of all kinds to the Soviet Union to enable her to defeat Germany by the coming winter.
3. Attack on the ocean transportation lines of Japan.
4. To cause Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German Panzer Division in North Africa, to surrender at Libya.

Yet all these operations are defensive ones. Meanwhile, British public opinion is demanding offensive activity during the present year and insisting that offensive is the best tactic.

British Vandalism in Pegu Area Earns Them Title of 'Mankind's Enemy' From Burmese

The citizens of Pegu, recently occupied by the Japanese, are subjected to untold cruelties by the retreating British troops, who burned down their homes after plundering them, defiled the temples and pagodas, and killed all those who protested, including women and children, reports three Nichi Nichi correspondents from Pegu on March 11. The report follows:

On March 8 we left Rangoon, where the Oki Regiment had battled with such splendid results and proceeded to Pegu. The way was strewn with scarred corpses and abandoned trucks of the enemy.

We crossed the Pegu Bridge, and turned to the right into Par Phrain Street, once the Broadway of Pegu. Now it was nothing but a smoking scene of desolation, for the plundering and ravaging of the retreating British soldiers had culminated in their burning down all the houses in the street. Not a single building remained intact.

When the Japanese Forces bombed the British military establishments in the town, the Mayor, Uhten Han, ordered all the citizens to flee to Mandalay, and led the way himself, being the first to reach Mandalay.

After him, the officials of the town followed but the citizens were still undecided whether to escape or to remain in the city when the retreating British soldiers poured into the town like some disastrous flood. With nobody to maintain their discipline, the havoc these soldiers caused in the town may be more easily imagined than described.

Priests Stabbed to Death

The chief abbot of the Pondoh Pagoda, Uniyana, was stabbed to death by the British soldiers, while passing by a well-side, and seven other priests were also killed by them. Ten other priests tried to escape but they were caught by the British soldiers, who trampled them underfoot with their heavy boots, spat on them, and inflicted untold cruelties on the innocent priests.

Next these soldiers raided all the homes of the Burmese citizens, plundering, raping, burning down buildings, and killing all those who protested. They even turned their guns on the innocent passers-by in the streets.

One innocent maiden of 15 summers was accused of being a spy simply because she had a pencil and a notebook in her possession, and the British soldiers at once killed her.

Five youngsters were also accused of being spies on the grounds that secret messages were tattooed on their arms and they, too, were shot to death.

More British Cruelties

In this way more than a 100 innocent Burmese citizens met their death, and among them were 30 women and young girls. More than 300 were seriously injured, and the remainder fled into the forests outside the town. Meanwhile, the town had been set afire by the plundering British and was one fiery inferno of burning houses.

The Shueh Dagong Pagoda in the eastern part of the town was converted into a British entrenchment. The British erected an anti-aircraft battery on the top of the half-broken statue of Buddha in the Pagoda compounds, and the roof over the famous sleeping Buddha was trampled underfoot by the British sentries.

The Japanese Forces had spared the temples and pagodas from their relentless bombing, out of respect to the religion of the Burmese, and these same temples and pagodas were now converted into barracks by the British vandals.

The statues of Buddha were broken down and trampled underfoot, and all the costly gold ornaments were stolen.

Burmese Eager to Avenge

The forests outside the town were filled with Burmese citizens, who had been driven out of their homes by the British. When the Japanese Forces passed that way, the Burmese begged them to take them with them for they wanted to wreak their vengeance on the British.

In a village about 20 miles from Pegu, a British soldier had raped the sister of the village-headman. In consequence, a furious battle had ensued between the British soldiers, about a 100 strong, and the Burmese villagers, who numbered about 200. The villagers were armed with sticks, the British with machine-guns. As a result of the battle, 50 Burmese and 40 British soldiers met their death.

In the village of Sipyugo, south of Pegu, a detachment of retreating British soldiers burst into the homes of the sleeping Burmese during the night, and killed 10 of them. Several priests were driven out of their dwellings into the jungle.

"Kill the British, the enemies of mankind!" is the battle-cry among the Burmese natives today.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

The Board of Decorations has announced that permission has been given to Major-General Isamu Cho to accept the Order of the Grand Officer of the Dragon recently bestowed upon him by the French Government at Vichy.

Several changes in the personnel of the Chinese Consulate-General at Keijo have been notified to the Japanese authorities through the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo.

Dr. Klaus Mehnert, noted German writer and editor of The Twentieth Century, monthly review of political and cultural affairs published in Shanghai, has been visiting in Tokyo to contact foreign and Japanese writers here. He expects to spend a few more days at the Imperial Hotel before returning to Shanghai. He first visited Japan last summer on his way to Shanghai from Honolulu, where he had spent several years, being connected as professor of history with the University of Hawaii.

In the name of its chairman, Dr. Michikazu Matsuda, former Japanese Ambassador to Rome, the Japanese-Italian Association has issued invitations for the monthly luncheon and lecture meeting of the association to be held at the Rainbow Grill, from 12:20 p.m. Tuesday, March 24. Makoto Hibiki will speak on "Impressions of Italian Industry."

The Rumanian Minister to Japan, General George Bagulescu, was among those attending the Bach Evening given by the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra as its second program of German classical music, Tuesday, at the Sangyo Kaikan.

The Government of Chile has bestowed the Order of a Commander of Merit upon Eiji Kawasaki, third legation secretary. Permission to accept and wear this decoration has been given by the Board of Decorations.

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COLONEL KNOX MAY MAKE PROTEST TO GREAT BRITAIN

Navy Secretary Charges British Correspondent of Making Untimely Report

Domei

LISBON, March 10.—Replying to the untimely revelation by a British correspondent that the United States had dispatched reinforcements to Australia, Colonel Frank Knox, United States Navy Secretary, declared today that he is contemplating a formal protest to the British Government, it was revealed here today from Washington.

An American press representative accompanying the troop convoy to Australia has kept his silence in sharp contrast to the British reporter who has over-stepped the privilege of being allowed to journey on an American warship, Colonel Knox charged.

President Roosevelt previously had denounced a similar blunder made by Captain Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of War Production, in revealing America's plan to dispatch a garrison to its new military base in Eritrea, in eastern Africa.

In the meantime, the careless exposure by Canada of America's Alaska route is fanning the fire of United States' mistrust in Great Britain, the report indicated.

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